Beaver Radical

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Railroads.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.—On and after June 29, 1873, trains will leave stations as follows:

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXPR,S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S
Pittsburgh	1.45AM	6.00AM	9.10AM	1.30PM
Rochester	2.50	7.28	10.23	2.38
Alliance	5.10	10.40	12.50PM	5.08
Orrville	6.51	1.00PM	3.01	7.06
Mansfield	8.55	3.18	5.09	9.11
Crestline Ar	9.20	4.00	5.40	9.40
Crestline De	9.40	5.55AM	6.00	9.50
Forest	11.05	7.33	7.55	11.15
Lima	12.08PM	9.00	9.15	12.17AM
Fort Wayne	2.20	11.50	11.50	2.35
Plymouth	4.45	2.35PM	2.55AM	5.05
Chicago	7.50	6.30	6.50	8.20PM

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S.	EXPR S
Chicago	5.15AM	9.20AM	5.30PM	9.30PM
Plymouth	9.15	12.02PM	8.55	1.10AM
Fort Wayne	12.01PM	2.00	11.15	4.00
Lima	2.45	4.07	1.18AM	6.40
Forest	4.00	5.08	2.27	8.10
Crestline Ar	5.35	6.30	4.05	10.10
Crestline De	6.00AM	6.50	4.15	10 30AM
Mansfield	6.40	7.19	4.43	11.00
Orrville	9.16	9.20	6.37	1.00PM
Alliance	11.00	10.55	8.05	2 25
Rochester	2.48PM		10.40	4.53
Pittsburgh	4.00	2.20	11.45AM	6.00

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

On and after June 29, 1873, trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows;

GOING SOUTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM
Cleveland		8.30AM	1.55PM	4.05PM
Hudson		9.41	5.02	5.23
Ravenna		10.13	5.33	5.53
Alliance		11.05	6.12	6.40
Bayard		11.39	6.41	
Wellsville		1.10PM	8.00	
Pittsburgh		3.40	10,30	

GOING NORTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh		6.30AM	1.15PM	
Wellsville		8.40	3.10	
Bayard		10.25	4.30	
Alliance		11.00	4.55	7.25AM
Ravenna		12.08PM	5.53	8.15
Hudson		12.41	6.22	9.05
Cleveland		1.55	7.30	10.25

GOING EAST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM
Bellair	5.45AM	10.50AM	5.40PM	
Bridgeport	5.55	11.00	5.50	
Steubenville	6.57	12.07PM	6.50	
Wellsville	8.00	1.05	7.53	
Rochester	9.30	2.35	9.25	
Pittsburgh	10 40	3.40	10,30	

GOING WEST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh		6.30AM	1.15PM	4.50PM
Rochester		7.40	2.20	6.05
Wellsville		8.40	3.10	7.15
Steubenville		9.50	4.20	8.39
Bridgeport		11.00	5.25	9.45
Bellair		11.10	5.40	10.00

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH

Leaves	Arrives
N Phila 8 40am & 1.00 pm	Bayard, 9.45 am & 4 00pm
Bayard, 12 20 & 5.00 p. m.	N. Phila. 3.00 &7,30 p m

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

—After December 22d, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot:		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive Union Depot.	
Pacific Expr's,	2:50 a m	Mail Train,	1:05 a m
Mail Train,	7:45 a m	Fast Line,	1:35 a m
Cincinnati Ex.	12 20 p m	Pittsburgh Ex.	8.60 a m
Cincinnati Ex.	1:10 p m	Cincinnati Ex.	8:40 a m
Philadelphia Ex.	5:20 p m	Southern Ex.	12:40 p m
Fast Line,	8:50 p m	Pacific Expr's,	1:10 p m
LOCAL.		Way Passenger,	9:50 p m
Way Pass'r No 1,	6:40 a m	LOCAL.	
Wilkinsburg Ac		Walls No 1	6:30 a m
	7:05 a m	Brinton Ac. No1,	7:30 a m
Way Pass'r No 2,	10:20 a m	Wilkinsburg Ac	
Way Pass'r No 3,	11:45 a m	No 1	8:20 a m
Wilkinsburg Ac		Walls No 2,	9:10 a m
No 2	2:40 p m	Johnstown Ac.	10 10 a m
Way Pass'r No 4,	3:20 p m	Walls No 3,	1:45 p m
Johnstown Ac.	4:00 p m	Walls No 4	3:20 p m
Brinton Ac. No 1,	4 50 p m	Wilkinsburg Ac No 2	4.45 p m
Brinton Ac No2	5:40 p m	Walls Ac. No. 5	5:55 p m
Way Pass'r No 5,	6:15 p m	Brinton No 2,	6:50 p m
Brinton Ac. No2	7:20 p m	Brinton Ac. No3	7:25 p m
Way Pass'r No 6,	11:05 p m	Brinton Ac No4	11:10 p m

Fast Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Line and Brinton Ac No. 3 leave daily.

Mail Train leaves daily, except Monday.

Accommodations daily, except Sunday.

Pacific Express leaves Pittsburgh at 2:50 a m arrives at Harrisburg at 11:10 a m; Philadelphia 3:30 p m; Baltimore 2:00 p m; Washington 5:40 p m.

Mail Train leaves Pittsburgh at 12.20 p m, arrives at Harrisburg at 10:20 p m; Philadelphia 2.30 a m; Baltimore 1:00 a m; Washington 3:40 a m.

Cincinnati Express leaves Pittsburgh at 1:10 p m, arrives at Harrisburg 10:15 p m; Philadelphia 2:50 a m; Baltimore 2:15 a m; Washington 5:00 a m, New York 7:30 a m.

Southern Express leaves Pittsburgh at 5:20 p m, arrives at Harrisburg 2:55 a m; Philadelphia 6:55 a m; New York 10 14 a m.

Fast Line leaves Pittsburgh at 8:50 pm; arrives at Harrisburg 6 a m; Philadelphia 9:50 a m; Baltimore 8:15 a m; Washington 11:30 a m; New York 2:00 p m.

Johnstown Accommodation Trains leave Wall's Station every day at 7:30 a m, reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 a m. Leave Pittsburgh at 12:30p m, and arrive at Wall's at 1:50 p m. Leave Pittsburgh at Brinton's 10:30 p m.

TICKET OFFICE—For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh the Pennsylvania Railway Company have opened a city ticket office at the southeast corner of Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Excursion Tickets to principal stations can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening at the usual rates charged at the depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from residences by Excelsior Baggage Express. Leave orders left at the office.

For further information apply to

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD

On and after Monday, July 29th, 1873. Three Through Trains daily, except Sunday, will leave the depot of Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Parker's Landing and all points in the Oil Regions, Northern and Central New York.

	Leave.	Arrive
Mail Express	7.30 a m	8.25 p m
Day Express	9.30 p m	6.05 a m
Fast Line	11.50 a m	5.45 a m
Brinton Ac	6.40 a m	6.30 a m
Soda Works Ac	9.45 a m	8.20 a m
Wall's Ac	2.20 p m	10.10 a m
Brinton Ac	4.40 p m	9.05 a m
Soda Works Ac.	5.50 p m	2.15 p m
Brinton Ac	10.50 p m	10.45 p m

Sunday train leaves Pittsburgh every Sunday at 7.30 a m, arriving at Parker at 12.18 a m. Returning leaves Parker at 4.30 p m, and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8.25 p m.

Accommodation train to and from Soda Works (Sundays) leaves at Pittsburgh at 10.10 a m, and leaves at Soda Works at 5 p m.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l. Supt.
H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

New Advertisements.

DAWSON & EAKIN,

AGENTS OF REAL ESTATE,

UNION HOTEL, BEAVER, PA.

We offer for sale the following described properties. For full particulars call at our office on Third Street:

No. 1.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

This farm is situate in Brighton tp., Beaver county, Pa., on the New Lisbon road, 4 miles from Beaver, containing 73 acres, more or less, on which is erected a two-story frame dwelling house, containing two rooms, kitchen and pantry on first floor and two rooms on second floor; a good cellar underneath; also a good frame barn, and stable and other necessary outbuildings. This farm is well watered, well timbered and under a good state of cultivation, and can be worked by machinery; excellent fruit on premises. Price $3,000. Inquire of John A. Eakin on the farm, or DAWSON & EAKIN, Beaver, Pa.

No. 2.

A GOOD FARM FOR SALE.

This farm contains about 52 acres, of land, situate in Brighton tp., Beaver county, Pa., 4½ miles from Beaver, on a good road leading from the New Lisbon road to the town of Industry; this farm is nearly all cleared and all under fence. No improvements. To be sold or exchanged for town property. Price $2,900 Inquire of John J. Wickham, Esq., or DAWSON & EAKIN, Beaver, Pa.

No. 3.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

This property is situated on 5th street, in the borough of Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., 40x130 feet with a 1½ story frame house and stable and other outbuildings erected thereon. Good fruit on the premises. Price $600. Inquire of Hice, Wilson & Moore, Esqs., or DAWSON & EAKIN, Beaver, Pa.

No. 4.

A FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

This propertp is situated on 3d street, in the borough of Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., extending along 3d street 130x300 feet, back to Turnpike alley, on which is erected a new brick dwelling house containing three rooms, large hall, kitchen and pantry on first floor, and 4 rooms and large hall on second floor, and an excellent cellar underneath and necessary outbuildings; large shade trees in front, fruit of various kinds on the premises. Price $3,600. Inquire of Hice, Wilson & Moore, Esqs., or DAWSON & EAKIN, Beaver, Pa.

MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

Just published, a new edition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay** on the radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, also Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞ Price in a sealed envelope only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

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Address the Publisher,

CHAS. A. CLINE & CO.,
127, Bowery, New York, Post-office Box, 4586
jy25-1y.

PROPOSALS

Proposals will be received by the School Board of Ohio township, at the Fairview School House, up to July 26th, 1873, for the erection of TWO BRICK SCHOOL HOUSES in said township. Plans and specifications can be seen at the residence of John Duncan, in Ohio township.
jy18-3t*

KENWOOD BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Presents strong attractions to parents and guardians. A pleasant home; thorough instruction; healthful discipline; excellent library; new apparatus. Send for Catalogue. Liberal discount to clergymen. CHARLES JACOBUS, A. M.,
jy18 2m. Principal, New Brighton, Pa.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, residing at Homewood station, Beaver county, Pa., on the 9th of July, a large White Cow, with one horn broken off. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.
aug1-3t* T. W. JOHNSTON.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of William Kennedy, late of the borough of New Brighton, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH C. WILSON, Executor.
P. O. Address—Beaver, Pa. aug1 6t

FARM AND COAL LAND FOR SALE.

Part of the farm, (about 125 acres) of the late Gen. H. Muller, on the Beaver road and Connoquenessing, one mile from Zelienople. Has abundance of good coal, building stone and springs of soft water. About one-half is in good timber, balance under cultivation. Address

WM. H. MULLER, M. D.,
aug1* Zelienople, Butler County, Pa.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the Stockholders of "The Darlington and Cannel Coal Railroad Company" held at their office in Darlington, August 28th, 1873. A full attendance is requested, as busines of importance will be transacted. By order of WM. BURTON, President.
JOHN McCOWN, Secretary. aug1-3t

MITCHENER & GANGEWER,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

AND

SOLICITORS OF CLAIMS AND PATENTS,

326 Four-and a-half St. Washington, D C.

We prosecute all kinds of claims against the government of the United States, before the Departments, Committee of Congress and Court of Claims. We procure patents and act as attorneys in patent cases. We make a specialty of Internal Revenue matters and Land Claims. Our terms on business sent us by attorneys will be one-half the fee charged claimants. When a claim is sent us we will send the necessary blanks and instructions for its preparation, and will also keep our correspondents advised of all new laws, rullings and decisions in relation to claims. Send for Circula

MITCHENER & GANGEWER,

Attorneys at Law.

JOB PRINTING AT THE *RADICAL OFFICE.*

The Beaver Radical.

☞ The RADICAL is published every Friday morning at the following rates:

ONE YEAR, (payable in advance,)	$2,00
SIX MONTHS, " " "	1.00
THREE " " " "	50
SINGLE COPIES	05

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription at the option of the publisher, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 10 lines of this type, $8,00 per annum.

Advertisements by the month, quarter or year received, and liberal deductions made in proportion to length of advertisement and length of time of insertion.

Advertisements of 10 lines or less, $1,00 for one insertion, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

All advertisements, whether of displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

Special Notices inserted among loca. items at 10 cents per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon by the month, quarter or year.

Advertisements of 5 lines or less, 50 cents for one insertion, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices charged as advertisements, and payable in advance.

Local news and matters of general interest communicated by any correspondent, with real name disclosed to the publisher, will be thankfully received. Local news solicited from every part of the county.

Publication Office: In THE RADICAL BUILDING Corner Diamond, Beaver, Pa.

All communications and business letters should be addressed to SMITH CURTIS, Beaver, Pa.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Cheap Transportation Movement—Convention of New York Merchants—Tendency to Communism—Grant and Cæsarism.

Correspondence of the Radical.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 4, 1873.

The movement for cheap transportation threatens to sweep the country. Farmers' granges are being established in almost every neighborhood. Political conventions adopt resolutions favoring the movement. The columns of the papers teem with articles treating of the question. Among the many significant signs of the times is the movement of the New York merchants. All classes have their complaints against the railroad monopolies. But it is quite curious to note how differently men view the subject as their interests are different.

Conspicuous in the proceedings of the convention of the merchants of New York was the proposition, not questioned by any one present, that most of the evils of which they had to complain arose from the fact that there were not enough roads, that more trunk lines should be built. It may seem strange that these merchant princes should teach that increasing the amount of capital invested in railroads should lower the rates. It has been estimated there is now invested in railroads in this country an actual capital of about $2,000,000,000, and that the watered stock amounts to upwards of half as much more. An exhibit has been published showing that the earnings of the roads upon the stock, actual and ficticious, is not, on the average, upwards of five per cent., and that were the watered stock permitted no dividends the dividends upon actual capital would not be increased more than twenty-five per cent., making the real earnings but six and one-fourth per cent., on the actual investment. Now, this may or may not be correct. But how can an increased amount of money invested get along with a less amount of earnings? If it can be shown that the existing lines have not the capacity for doing the business of the country a valid argument is gained in favor of building more roads. But it is not upon this ground that the argument is put.

That self-interest is the moving power with these men is indicated by the proposition to have the government construct a great national road from Chicago to New York. Indeed, there is no effort made to conceal the fact that they are especially moved by local interests. They claim that unjust combinations favorable to the business interests of other cities have been effected and that New York is suffering on account thereof.

The proposition that "the time has come when the government must either run the railroads or be run by them" is worthy of serious thought. Exactly what is meant by the government *running* the railroads is not clearly explained, but without any explanation the natural supposition is that the phrase means the taking charge of and operating the roads as is now done by the companies, the appointment and control of officers, etc. I have not the time or space to notice further this point, and will leave it with the suggestion that this is nothing more nor less than communism. Those people who are always frightened at the mere mention of communism do not even suspect how much of it we have already and how much of it we are clamering for every day.

A point was suggested at the merchants' meeting that I do not remember to have ever heard of before. It was that the granting of privileges to great "through lines" was one of the causes of high rates. There may be something in this. It may be that these companies are a species of Credit Mobilier, made up by men owning heavy amounts of stock in the roads, a sort of wheel within wheel. Though an exhibit has been published indicating that railroad stock pays but five per cent., no statement has been prepared to show the earnings of the transportation companies who run cars on the tracks of other companies. It is to be hoped that some one possessed of the leisure and the necessary facilities will make inquiry concerning this matter. It would be well to have the attention of Senator Windom, of the Senate special committee on Transportation, called to it.

The National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, headquarters in this city, reports a constant increase of the membership of the order. This transportation movement is already becoming so interesting as to be actually exciting. Let the agitation go on. Something will surely come of it.

Are we in danger? Is there any probability of President Grant playing the *role* of a Cæsar? Is it likely that President Grant will be elected to a third term?

These are questions that are being asked by a great many public journals. There have been two answers given to each: "Yes" and "No."

The New York *Herald* first began the agitation of the subject. For a short time none but Democratic journals took it up for discussion. Now the Republican papers have begun to examine it. As was to be expected there is a wide difference of opinion on this question. To view it through Democratic spectacles is a different thing from viewing it through Republican glasses. Could we lay aside our partisan feelings for a moment we would be better able to understand the subject we are discussing. Let us try it.

A copy of almost every paper published in the United States finds its way to Washington. I do not pretend that I have examined all of them, or half of them, or even a majority of those known as administration journals. But I have taken considerable pains to look over them. I have also tried to study the question by informing myself as to how the matter is received in official circles here. I have taken especial pains to watch the course of those papers supposed to be the organs, or mouthpieces, of the administration.

And what has been my conclusion? To the questions above propounded I am very much disposed to answer in the negative. I have no fears of General Grant ever becoming a Cæsar. I do not think the liberties of the people are in danger from this cause. Neither do I see any likelihood of his being elected to a third term. In short, I am not at all alarmed at the prospect of Cæsarism.

I have just two reasons for thinking as I do. First, I am utterly unable to discover any disposition on the part of President Grant to trample upon the liberties of the people, to play the Cæsar with us. Second, I am unable to discover any disposition on the part of the people to permit such a thing. I would not deny that the election of President Grant for a third term would be a step in that direction, but I have no idea that such a step will be taken. Should there ever come a time when the continuance in office of any individual should become a necessity then I should say that there was great danger. But that necessity does not exist, and that Republican journal that would intimate that it does exist is false to its party and to its country. The Republican party is too full of great men, it has too much good material out of which good Presidents may be made, and he who believes it so poverty stricken as to contain but one man who can safely guide the ship of State places but a low estimate upon the party whose cause he professes to espouse. President Grant is not so vain and weak as to suppose that he alone can save the country. The world has always given him credit for modesty, and rightly too, as is shown by every act of his since he entered public life.

I cannot deny that the Republican party contains some men who are by nature sycophantic, who bow down and worship the man, whoever he may be, who is at the head of the government. Were General Grant to conceive the idea of making himself emperor, I doubt not he would have a great many supporters. Men from the Democratic and from the Republican camps would flock around him and enroll themselves under the imperial banner. But that the people would support him is utterly absurd. I am unable to understand why some men have any fears of such a thing. There is an old saying that he who suspects every one of dishonesty should himself be watched, and I fancy there is a good deal of truth in it, and I find it very hard to put much confidence in a man who suspects all his fellow men of being rogues. I have also a fancy that those who are so distrustful of the patriotism of their countrymen, are themselves in a state of mind that would justify us in suspecting them of not having so much love of country as is possible for men to have. Were we to be unfortunately cursed with a Cæsar I would lay a wager that many of those who now show the greatest alarm would be found among his most submissive courtiers.

I could name about half a dozen Republican papers that have come out squarely for a third term for President Grant. I could name a dozen more that have expressed themselves as ready to support him in case he should be re-nominated. I could name several scores more that would, I am sure, follow in this direction. On the other hand I could name a score or more of leading Republican journals that have emphatically stated they would not support any man for a third term; a much larger number that have indicated as much, and an immense number that, I am quite sure, would, on general principle, oppose the election of even the best man in the country for a third term.

If there be any disposition among the officials here to perpetuate the power of the noble patriot whom the people have called to the chief magistracy I have been unable to detect it. I know the assertion has been frequently made that every one of the great army of office holders, or "placemen" as they are derisively termed, will support President Grant for as many terms as he may desire. This is too general a charge. Let any one point out some of the prominent officials who have ever by word or act warranted the assertion that they care more for their places than for the interests of the people. Let us have some of the names of those men of wide influence who could be relied upon by our coming Cæsar. I place too much faith in President Grant to believe that it is possible for him to ever become a despot. Yet I am aware how often we are deceived by putting our faith in man. So I put my faith in the whole people, in the strength of our free institutions, in that love of liberty that I am sure burns in the hearts of by far the larger number of American citizens.

SAM.

FROM KANSAS.

Coal Deposits—Crops—Circus—Indians at the Show—Saloons.

Correspondence of the Radical.

COLUMBUS, CHEROKEE Co., KAN., July 28th, 1873.

I have just received THE RADICAL for last week, in which I see a letter from Kansas, and while reading it I wonder whether I could write anything that would interest your readers. I have been traveling with a party who are prospecting for coal through the great coal fields of Southern Kansas, in the employ of the most extensive coal company of the West. We find the Bituminous coal deposits varying from three inches to four feet, all laying near the surface on high prairie, also lead in small quantities. I have seen specimens taken from valuable digings in Cherokee county. The farming lands of this county are mostly very fine and are well watered by small running streams of clear, soft water, of which Spring River is the principal. The crops are good but need rain; while out this morning I saw on one farm, nineteen large stacks of wheat, which is the main crop of this county.

Columbus, the county seat, is situated in the center of Cherokee county, has a population of from six to eight hundred, and is the junction of two main lines of railroad, the Missouri River Ft., Scott and Gulf from the north, and the Memphis, Carthage and North Western from the East.

I will tell you of a visit I made to Baxtor Springs last week. For the last two weeks I had heard nothing spoken of hardly but a circus that was to stop at Baxtor on the twenty-sixth of this month, and I was told there would be plenty of Indians there. As I had not seen many of the copper-colored gentlemen since coming West, I determined to go to the show. Accordingly, last Saturday I started from Columbus with two friends in a spring wagon about eight o'clock, A. M. We arrived at Baxtor about noon, and found the streets nearly full of wagons and Indian ponies, and the side walks swarming with Indians. Baxtor Springs is a pleasant looking place, situated on the southern line of Kansas, and about twelve miles west of the eastern line, is the terminus of Missouri River, Ft., Scott and Gulf Railroad, and has been a great cattle market for years. Its being so near the line of the Indian Nation, it is a regular trading point for the Indians. It has a smelting furnace where tons of lead ore are used daily.

The circus performance was what such things generally are, but the crowd that was gathered there was one which is never seen but once in some Western town. There were from four to six hundred Indians and half-breds, and the balance were white and black, and mostly of the very roughest to be found. Among the whites were a good many Texas cattle hurders or Cow Boys as they are called. I was interested most in watching the Indians, who were dressed, as they thought, very fine. The men wore their pants in their boots, no coats and broad black hats, with a long piece of ribbon or feather fastened to it, some wore coats of fancy colored calicoes. The women nearly all wore red or yellow dresses with large woolen shawls over their shoulders and a red handkerchief tied around their heads. They will travel for miles to see a show and get something to drink. I asked a man on the street how many saloons there were in town, he told me to count the houses and divide the number by two and I would be near enough.

The saloons were all doing a good business in their way. Near evening the Indians and a good many others were beginning to feel very happy. Some went home but most of them staid to see the fun, as they said, after dark. They think nothing of shooting and cutting here; nearly every man is armed. We drove over the State line to Camp Stockhouse, where we built a fire out on the prairie and cooked our supper fun to say we had dined in the Indian Territory, after which we started for Columbus, a distance of twenty miles, as we had no desire to stay in Baxtor after dark.

Hoping this may interest you, I remain Very truly yours,

ALEX. STEEN.

The Goss Murder.

The Baltimore *American* announces that the mystery of the Goss murder has finally been cleared up in all its parts, and sums the case up as follows: We think it may be safely said that the Goss mystery has been solved. The poor fugitive has been tracked through all his devious wanderings from the time that he fled from his burning shop until he took his seat in the carriage with Udderzook and drove away from the village of Jennerville, to his death. On the night the fraud upon the Insurance Companies was consummated by the burning of a dead body procured in New York in a little board shanty at Waverly, which he called his "Labaratory." His brother took him to the President street depot in a buggy, hired from Dr. Thomas, and he started on his travels northward. He passed through the State of New York, and crossing over into Canada, spent a couple of months at Montreal and other towns in the provinces. Then he went to his old home in Tennessee, but pending a case against the Mutual Insurance Company, like a baleful loadstone, drew him back to the vicinity of Baltimore, and other conspirators were obliged to provide him a hiding place, where they could communicate with him and prevent him from betraying the secret. Udderzook first obtained a home for him with an acquaintance of his in Chester county, and when he had worn out his welcome and his credit in that neighborhood he went to Newark, New Jersey, and spent a portion of the winter and spring in that city, when Judge Bond postponed the hearing of a motion made by cousel for the Mutual Insurance Company for a new trial till November. Udderzook became alarmed lest the plot shold be discovered and then poor Goss was decoyed pack to Chester county, and when the dark plot had fully matured his handsome body was cut and hacked into the shape of an unsightly trunk which he had imported from New York seventeen months before to personate himself.

—Hon. H. B. Swoope, U. S. District Attorney, through the Pittsburgh Evening *Telegraph* over which he has editorial control, denies that he is a candidate for the U. S. Senatorship, and declares that he will use his influence to further the election of Hon. John Scott. He also states that he is not an aspirant for congressional honors, or for any office not in the line of his profession. This will make some of the anxious ones feel easier, and end the many rumors concerning Mr. Swoope's political intentions.

ELECTIVE AFFINITIES.

A Novel.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF GOETHE.

PART I.

CHAPTER XVI. (Continued.)

Edward, with a tolerable successful effort at commanding himself, replied:

"Ottilie has been so much spoilt, by living so long with us here, that she will scarcely like to leave us now."

"We have all of us been too much spoilt," said Charlotte, "and yourself not the least. This is an epoch which requires us seriously to bethink ourselves. It is a solemn warning to us to consider what is really for the good of all the members of our little circle—and we ourselves must not be afraid of making sacrifices."

"At any rate I cannot see that it is right that Ottilie should be made a sacrifice," replied Edward; "and that would be the case if we were now to allow her to be sent away among strangers. The Captain's good genius has sought him out here—we can feel easy, we can feel happy at seeing him leave us; but who can tell what may be before Ottilie? There is no occasion for haste."

"What is before us is sufficiently clear," Charlotte answered, with some emotion; and as she was determined to have it all out at once, she went on: "You love Ottilie; every day you are becoming more attached to her. A reciprocal feeling is rising on her side as well, and feeding itself in the same way. Why should we not acknowledge in words what every hour makes obvious? and are we not to have the common prudence to ask ourselves in what is it to end?"

"We may not be able to find an answer on the moment," replied Edward, collecting himself, "but so much may be said, that if we cannot exactly tell what will come of it, we may resign ourselves to wait and see what the future may tell us about it."

"No great wisdom is required to prophesy here; and, at any rate, we ought to feel that you and I are past the age when people may walk blindly where they should not or ought not to go. There is no one else to take care of us—we must be our own friends, our own managers. No one expects us to commit ourselves in an outrage upon decency; no one expects that we are going to expose ourselves to censure or to ridicule."

"How can you so mistake me," said Edward, unable to reply to his wife's clear, open words. "Can you find it a fault in me, if I am anxious about Ottilie's happiness? I do not mean future happiness—no one can count on that—but what is present, palpable and immediate. Consider, don't deceive yourself; consider frankly Ottilie's case, torn away from us, and sent to live among strangers. I, at least, am not cruel enough to porprose such a change for her."

Charlotte saw too clearly into her husband's intentions, through his disguise. For the first time she felt how far he had estranged himself from her. Her voice shook a little.

"Will Ottilie be happy if she divides us?" she said. "If she deprives me of a husband, and his children of a father!"

"Our children, I should have thought, were sufficiently provided for," said Edward, with a cold smile, adding rather more kindly, "but why at once expect the very worst."

"The very worst is too sure to follow this passion of yours," returned Charlotte; "do not refuse good advice while there is yet time; do not throw away the means which I propose to save us. In troubled cases those must work and help who see the clearest—this time it is I. Dear, dearest Elward, listen to me—can you propose to me, that now at once I shall renounce my happiness! renounce my fairest rights, renounce you!"

"Who says that?" replied Edward, with some embarrassment.

"You, yourself, answered Charlotte; "in determining to keep Ottilie here, are you not acknowledging everything which must arise out of it? I will urge nothing on you—but if you cannot conquor yourself, at least you will not be able much longer to deceive yourself."

Edward felt how right she was. It is fearful to hear spoken out, in words, what the heart has gone on long permitting to itself in secret. To escape only for a moment, Edward answered,

"It is not yet clear to me what you want."

"My intention," she replied, "was to talk over with you these two proposals—each of them has its advantages. The school would be best suited to her, as she now is; but the other situation is larger, and wider, and promises more, when I think what she may become." She then detailed her husband circumstantially what would lie before Ottilie in each position, and concluded with the words, "For my own part I should prefer the lady's house to the school, for more reasons than one; but particularly because I should not like the affection, the love indeed, of the young man there, which Ottilie has gained, to increase."

Edward appeared to approve; but it was only to find some means of delay. Charlotte, who desired to commit him to a definite step, seized the opportunity, as Edward made no immediate opposition, to settle Ottilie's departure, for which she had already privately made all preparations, for the next day.

Edward considered—he thought he was betrayed. His wife's affectionate speech he fancied was an artfully contrived trick to separate him forever from his happiness. He appeared to leave the thing entirely to her; but in his heart his resolution was already taken. To gain time to breathe, to put off the immediate intolerable misery of Ottilie's being sent away, he determined to leave his house. He told Charlotte he was going; but he had blinded her to his real reason, by telling her that he would not be present at Ottilie's departure, indeed, that, from that moment, he would see her no more. Charlotte, who believed that she had gained her point, approved most cordially. He ordered his horse, gave his valet the necessary directions what to pack up, where he should follow him; and then, on the point of departure, he sat down and wrote:

EDWARD TO CHARLOTTE.

"The misfortune, my love, which has befallen us, may or may not admit of remedy; only this I feel, that if I am not at once to be driven to despair, I must find some means of delay for myself, and for all of us. In making myself the sacrifice, I have a right to make a rquest. I am leaving my home, and I only return to it under happier and more peaceful auspices. While I am away, you keep possession of it—*but with Ottilie.* I choose to know that she is with you, and not among strangers. Take care of her; treat her as you have treated her—only more lovingly, more kindly, more tenderly! I promise that I will not attempt any secret intercourse with her. Leave me, as long a time as you please, without knowing anything about you. I will not allow myself to be anxious—nor need you be uneasy about me; only, with all my heart and soul, I beseech you, make no attempt to send Ottilie away, or to introduce her into any situation. Beyond the circle of the castle and the park, placed in the hands of strangers, she belongs to me, and I will take possession of her! If you have any regard for my affection, for my wishes, for my sufferings, you will leave me alone to my madness; and if any hope of recovery from it should ever hereafter offer itself to me I will not resist."

This last sentence ran off his pen—not out of his heart. Even when he saw it upon the paper, he began bitterly to weep. That he, under any circumstances, should renounce the happiness—even the wretchedness—of loving Ottilie! He only now began to feel what he was doing—he was going away without knowing what was to be the result. At any rate he was not to see her again *now*—with what certainty could he promise himself that he would ever see her again: But the letter was written—the horses were at the door; every moment he was afraid he might see Ottilie somewhere, and then his whole purpose would go to the winds. He collected himself—he remembered, that, at any rate, he would be able to return at any moment he pleased; and that, by his absence he would have advanced nearer to his wisher; on the other side he pictured Ottilie to himself forced to leave the house if he stayed. He sealed the letter, ran down the steps, and sprang upon his horse.

As he rode past the hotel, he saw the beggar to whom he had given so much money the night before, sitting under the the trees; the man was busy enjoying his dinner, and, as Elward passed, stood up and made him the humblest obeisance. That figure had appeared to him yesterday, when Ottiliee was on his arm; now it only served as a bitter reminiscence of the happiest hour of his life. His grief redoubled. The feeling of what he was leaving behind was intolerable. He looked again at the beggar.

"Happy wretch!" he cried, "you can still feed upon the alms of yesterday—and I cannot any more on the happiness of yesterday."

CHAPTER XVII.

Ottilie heard some one ride away, and went to the window in time just to catch a sight of Edward's back. It was strange, she thought, that he should have left the house without seeing her, without having even wished her good morning. She grew uncomfortable, and her anxiety did not diminish when Charlotte took her out for a long walk, and talked of various other things; but not once, and apparently on purpose, mentioning her husband. When they returned she found the table laid only with two covers.

It is unpleasant to miss even the most trifling thing to which we have been accustomed. In serious things such a loss becomes miserably painful. Edward and the Captain were not there. The first time, for a long while, Charlotte sat at the head of the table herself—and it seemed to Ottilie as if she was deposed. The two ladies sat opposite each other; Charlotte talked, without the least embarrassment, of the Captain and his appointment, and of the little hope there was of seeing him again for a long time. The only comfort Ottilie could find for herself was in the idea that Edward had ridden after his friend, to accompany him a part of his journey.

On rising from the table, however, they saw Edward's traveling carriage under the window. Charlotte, as if she was a little put out, asked who had it brought round there. She was told it was the valet, who had some things there to pack up. It required all Ottilie's self-command to conceal her wonder and her distress.

The valet came in, and asked if they would be so good as to let him have a drinking cup of his master's, a pair of silver spoons, and a number of other things, which seemed to Ottilie to imply that he was gone some distance, and would be away for a long time.

Charlotte gave him a very cold dry answer. She did not know what he meant—he had everything belonging to his master under his own care. What the man wanted was to speak a word to Ottilie, and on some pretence or other to get her out of the room; he made some clever excuse, and persisted in his request so far that Ottilie asked if she should go to look for the things for him. But Charlotte quietly said that she had better not. The valet had to depart, and the carriage rolled away.

It was a dreadful moment for Ottilie. She understood nothing—comprehended nothing She could only feel that Edward had been parted from her for a long time. Charlotte felt for her situation, and left her to herself.

We will not attempt to describe what she went through or how she felt. She suffered infinitely. She prayed that God would help her only over this one day. The day passed, and the night, and when she came to herself again she felt herself a changed being.

She had not grown composed. She was not resigned, but, after having lost what she had lost, she was still alive, and there was something still left for her to fear. Her anxiety, after returning to consciousness, was aroused, lest, now that the gentlemen were gone, she might be sent away too. She never guessed at Edward's threats, which had secured her remaining with her aunt. Yet Charlotte's manner served partially to reassure her. The latter exerted herself to find employment for the poor girl, and hardly ever—never, if she could help it—left her out of her sight; and although she knew well how little words can do against the power of passion, yet she knew, too, the sure though slow influence of thought and reflection, and therefore missed no opportunity of inducing Ottilie to talk with her on every variety of subject.

It was no little comfort to Ottilie when one day Charlotte took an opportunity of making (she did it on purpose) the wise observation,

"How keenly grateful people were to us when we were able by stilling and calming them to help them out of the entanglements of passion! Let us set cheerfully to work," she said, "at what the men have left incomplete: we shall be preparing the most charming surprise for them when they return to us, and our temperate proceedings will have carried through and executed what their impatient natures would have spoilt."

"Speaking of temperance, my dear aunt, I cannot help saying how I am struck with the intemperance of men, particularly in respect of wine. It has often pained and distressed me, when I observed how, for hours together, clearness of understanding, judgment, considerateness, and whatever is most amiable about them, will be utterly gone, and instead of the good which they might have done if they had been themselves, most disagreeable things sometimes threaten. How often may not wrong, rash determinations have arisen entirely from that one cause!"

Charlotte assented, but she did not go on with the subject. She saw only too clearly that it was Edward of whom Ottilie was thinking. It was not exactly habitual with him, but he allowed himself much more frequently than was at all desirable to stimulate his enjoyment and his power of talking and acting by such indulgence. If what Charlotte had just said had set Ottilie thinking again about men, and particularly about Edward, she was all the more struck and startled when her aunt began to speak of the impending marriage of the Captain as a thing quite settled and acknowledged. This gave a totally different aspect to affairs from what Elward had previously led her to entertain. It made her watch every expression of Charlotte's, every hint, every, action, every step. Ottilie had become jealous, sharp-eyed, and suspicious, without knowing it.

Meanwhile, Charlotte with her clear glance looked through the whole circumstances of their situation, and made arrangements which would provide, among other advantages, full employment for Ottilie. She contracted her household, not parsimoniously, but into narrower dimensions; and, indeed, in one point of view, these moral aberrations might be taken for a not unfortunate accident. For in the style in which they had been going on, they had fallen imperceptibly into extravagance; and from a want of seasonable reflection, from the rate at which they had been living, and from the variety of schemes into which they had been launching out, their fine fortune, which had been in excellent condition, had been shaken, if not seriously injured.

The improvements which were going on in the park she did not interfere with; she rather sought to advance whatever might form a basis for future operations. But here, too, she assigned herself a limit. Her husband on his return should still find abundance to amuse himself with.

TO BE CONTINUED.

THERE was a vast amount of sense in that Troy landlord who took a set of false teeth out of the mouth of a man who had eaten a big supper and break fast and wouldn't pay him. As they were what did the mischief they should pay the bill.

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(Near the Depot,)

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New Advertisements.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss:

SEAL. In the Orphans' Court of Beaver county. In the matter of the petition for partition of the real estate of Polly Hice, late of the township of Hanover, in said county, deceased.

And now to wit: June 11th, 1873. Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said decedent, viz:: Joseph Minesinger, residing in Fulton county, Illinois; Aaron Minesinger, George W. Minesinger and Elizabeth Minesinger, residing in Beaver county, Pa.; Samuel Minesinger, residing in Wilson county, Tenn.; David Minesinger, residing in Venango county, Pa.; Mary Minesinger and Abigail Minesinger, residing in the State of California; Ruth Minesinger, residing in Beaver county, Pa.; Elizabeth Minesinger and Martha Minesinger, residence unknown; James Minesinger, residing in Montana Territory, Henry Minesinger, J. Q. A. Minesinger and Martha Needham, residing in the State of Indiana; James Minesinger, residing in the State of Illinois; John Minesinger, Thomas Minesinger, Anthony Minesinger and Hannah Barnum, residence unknown; Allecy Minesinger, intermarried with Alexander Nash, residing in the State of Indiana, and all others interested, to show cause, if any they have, why an inquest to make partition of the real estate of said decedent should not be awarded at our Orphans' Court, to be held in Beaver, in and for said county, on the first Monday of September next. [1873]

A true copy of Rule, Attest:

JOHN C. HART, Clerk.

CHAMBERLIN WHITE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, June 30, 1871—jy4-3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF CORNELIUS SHANE, DEC'D

Letters of administration on the estate of Cornelius Shane, late of Greene township, Beaver county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to James B. Shane, residing in said township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

JAMES B. SHANE,
Administrator

jy4-6t

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TIMBER PROSPECTS FOR THE WEST.

BY C. S. HARRISON,

Of May Flower Colony, York, Nebraska.

Thousands in the East would like to have western homes. They have heard of the returns which reward the laborer, and the ease with which farming can be carried on by machinery; "but then," say they, "there is the scarcity of timber." Having lived thirty years in five Western States, we are prepared to say something of our timber prospects.

Timber with us grows with wonderful rapidity. Thirty years ago people made the same objection to going to Illinois which they now make to going to Nebraska; but notwithstanding the wood that has been burned, and the millions of railroad ties which have been furnished, there is more timber in Illinois to-day than ever. All through Nebraska timber planting is an enthusiasm. Every farmer plants. Stock companies plant large tracts; and Railroad Companies are raising timber. Millions of trees are annually set out from the forests, and hundreds of nurseries are propagating on a grand scale. One firm raise over twenty millions of coniferæ alone, and cannot supply the demand. One Patent Office Report estimates that 150,000 acres are annually planted to timber. Last year one third more trees were planted than two years ago.

Tree culture has proved a success. It is no uncommon thing to see groves of evergreens in the heart of a once bleak prairie. Coniferæ succeed much better in the loam of the West, than in their native Michigan or New York. Arthur Bryant, of Princeton, Illinois, brother of the poet, has a great variety. Some of his evergreens are forty feet high, and five feet in circumference, though only twenty years old. Mr. Scofield, of Elgin, has European larches fifteen years old, forty feet high, and a foot in diameter—capable of making two railroad ties and two fence posts, to the tree. A few months ago we visited Mr. Edwards, one of the tree planters of the West, and it seemed as though the wand of a magician had passed over that prairie land. What a transformation had been produced in a score of years! Walks wind through his grounds, embowered with perennial green. Here are firs which you would think half a century old; there, pines large enough for house timbers; and the Norway spruce serving as stable for fowls and cattle. Many cattle raisers are planting evergreens for the protection of their stock and the shelter is so complete that a few dollars save the expense of a barn. The Norway spruce, by its foliage, with limbs overlapping, is especially adapted for stock shelter; and we have seen a hedge of this tree, six years planted, and four feet a part in the row, so interlaced that the snow could hardly blow through it.

In Iowa and Nebraska, fine artificial forests diversify the once unbroken prairies; and we have seen soft maples so thrifty, that after six years, ten acres would supply a family for ever. Black walnut, eighteen years old has yielded at the rate of forty cords of wood per acre. Cottonwoods, fifteen years old, are found that will yield a cord to the tree. In one instance a row of Lombardy poplar, ten rods long, and twenty years old, yielded twenty cords of wood—two cords to the rod. White willows, set out as a hedge, soon yielded ample returns of fuel.

There is an alarming prospect for our Northern forests. Having visited the centres of our lumber trade, we find that seventeen years will complete the destruction of our pineries. Soon after our pine is gone, our hard wood forests (which now supply our manufactories, our agricultural enterprises and car works,) will also be destroyed.

Thirty years will, inevitably, see the East denuded of timber, while groves, large enough for building and manufacturing purposes, will adorn the West. If properly tended, trees will grow to a good size in thirty years. There is a great difference between a natural and an artificial forest. Before us, as we write, is a section of Scotch pine, thirteen years old, and thirteen inches through, and the tree was thirty-five feet high. Go into artificial forests, and you will find that trees often make a diameter of inch a year, and a height of two feet; and we have known white pines to grow even three and four feet a year. The soft woods sometimes show a yearly circle of an inch in thickness, giving a diameter of two inches a year.

We must plant them both East and West. The ease with which our Western soil can be cultivated, its freedom from stumps and stones, and its cheapness, give every advantage to the Western planter. But it is said there are beds of coal at the East; so there are in the West. Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska appear to be well stored with coal.

But too much reliance should not be placed on coal. It does not grow, and consequently it must ultimately become exhausted. England supposed she had a supply for a thousand years; but last summer a coal panic so severely affected the industries of that country that the shock was felt almost all over the world.

The only trouble with the fuel question in Nebraska is for the next few years. We can raise wood in that time. There is a grove of cottonwood in Seward county, which, when only four years old, showed trees four inches through and fifteen feet high; and if there had been ten acres of it, it would, from that age, have yielded a family a perpetual supply. Cottonwood from the seed often springs up in corn fields, and grows as high as the corn, (six feet,) the same year. "Well, for the next five or ten years what will you do?" The herd law obviates the necessity of fencing, yet the people are planting fences, which cannot blow down and do not rot; and, harsh as it may sound to Eastern ears, corn makes an excellent fuel. It is ascertained that a pound of corn is worth as much as a pound of coal; and there is generally such a plethora of this commodity that it can be had for fuel much cheaper than many an Eastern household can be supplied with coal. The question of pressed fuel, from weeds and straw, is now being agitated; and in western Iowa, compressed hay is already used. Seedling forest trees are furnished at from $2 to $10 per thousand.

In the United States Land Office, at Lincoln, more than 25,000 homesteaders and pre-emptors, have filed claims to prairies, and, nearly 3,000 others have bought them of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, on ten years' credit, six per cent. interest; and on contracts since 1872, no part of the principal payable, till the beginning of the fifth year.

A New Catechism.

Q. What is the church?

A. A corporation in which the honorary members are more numerous than the paying members.

Q. What is resignation?

A. A willingness to go to heaven when you can't stay any longer in this world.

Q. What is benevolence?

A. Giving twenty-five cents to send the gospel to the heathen, and fifty dollars for new clothes,

Q. Why are elders "ruling?"

A Because they sometimes rule the other members of the session, and rule the pastor, and rule the whole congregation, and rule everything but themselves.

Q. How is the Sabbath kept?

A. By reading the newspapers, worldly talk and criticising the preacher.

Q. How can a boy be ruined?

A. By giving him plenty of money, no restraints, and allowing him to stay out late at night without any questionings.

Q. How can you finish off a girl?

A. By gossip, dress and novels.

Q. Who tells the most lies?

A. "They say."

Q. What is a competency?

A. A little more than one has.

Q. What is often the most difficult part of a pastor's work?

A. Collecting his salary.

Q. Who are a very promising people?

A. Those who do not pay their church subscriptions.

Q. What is a pulpit?

A. A successful invention to repress eloquence.

Q. What is the right of private judgment?

A. The privilege of entertaining the same opinions that we do.

Q. What is the test of truth?

A. The opposition of foolish and unreasonable men.

Q. Why are many prayer meetings like some large mercantile firms?

A. Because they have many silent partners.

Q. What is the most important part of knowledge?

A. The knowledge of one's own ignorance.

Q. When are people suddenly impressed with their poverty?

A. When you present them with a call for charity.

Q. What neighborhoods are most noted for gossip?

A. Those of which we know the most.

Q. Is there any limit to the capacity of the human family for lying?

A. Positively none.

Q. When are people ready to find fault with their pastor?

A. When they are in arrears for his salary.

Q. What great principel of Confucius seems to have been learned from modern christians?

A. The "doctrine of the mean."

Q. What is one of the lost arts?

A. Minding one's own business.

Q. What is an air-castle?

A. Man who is in debt devising plans for expending his money when he becomes a millionaire.

Q. Of what ought most people to be ashamed?

A. Themselves.

Q. What can't come out of a man's head?

A. That which is not in it.

Q. What is an old fogy?

A. A man who should have been born in the dark ages.

Q. Who never finish their work?

A. Fault-finders.

Q. What never puts anything into the contribution box?

A. Good wishes.

Q. Who are most confident in their opinions about anything?

A. Those who know the least about it.

Q. Who is the great representative of those who oppose enterprises of benevolence?

A. Judas.

Q. What discouraging circumstance happens to all good children that we are told about in Sunday school books?

A. They die young.

Q. How does it appear that many treat religion in the same way they do poor relations?

A. They keep at a distance, and don't admit it to familiar intercourse.

Q. How does Cowper describe a class of men of whom there are now many in the church?

A. They "do nothing with a deal of skill."

Q. How may a man secure the ill-will of a large number of people?

A. By writing such an article as this.—*Southern Presbyterian.*

CENSUS STUDIES.

BY PROF. J. D. BUTLER.

RISE IN LAND-VALUE.

Aside from woodland the unimproved acres in Nebraska farms were 1,213,376, so that the total farm acreage amounted to 2,073,781; the cash value of which, in 1870 was $30,242,186, an average of $14.58 per acre. Each acre, then, in thousands of homesteads, is worth to-day as much as one hundred and sixty acres cost—homesteads being familiarly known as "fourteen dollar farms." Those farms bought of the United States have not usually cost one-tenth of their present value though a majority of them have been purchased within ten years. The value of land in England has increased during the last fifty years, less than twenty-nine per cent. (28.88 in exact figures): within one-fifth of that time, the lands of Nebraska have advanced one thousand per cent.

But more than two-thirds of the land in Nebraska farm (68.8 per cent.) is still unimproved. Therefore, land values have not risen one-third as much as they will rise.

FARM LANDS HOW FAR IMPROVED.

In all the States in the Union, except two, more than thirty per cent. of the land in farms was unimproved in 1870. Those two State were New York and Illinois. The percentage of farm land unimproved in the former was 29.6; in the latter 25.3 Illinois is, then, the Agricultural Banner State. Her farms are more pervasively cultivated—no corner untouched, because they are like eggs—good throughout; and because she was settled earlier than any other genuine prairie State. But, as Iowa and Nebraska are likewise prairie States, counterparts of Illinois, when they are as old, their farms will show as small a percentage of land unimproved. Indeed, railroads will hurry on their development faster than they have accelerated the growth of Illinois.

But, as more than one-third of the area of Massachusetts has remained untilled after two centuries and a half of settlement, it is likely so to remain till doomsday. The truth is, the percentage there untilled was greater in 1870 than it was in 1850, while the valuation of farm lands was about seven millions less, $6,823,164.

HO! FOR THE NORTH POLE.

Capt. Parry, having sailed north till he reached a field of solid ice, landed on it with sleds and a force of trained dogs. He drove on due north twenty miles a day for three weeks; but, on taking an observation, was thunderstruck at finding that he was, after all, south of the point from which he had started. The reason was, that while he was driving one way the ice-field was drifting another.

So fares it with many an Ohio farmer. Work as hard as he will, his farm is drifting down. On the other hand, the Nebraskan is on an ice-field drifting the same way that he is driving. His gains are not merely his crops, but the growth in land-value, always greatest in new countries—a growth no frost, no drouth, no deluge can stop—which keeps on, like interest while he is asleep, and insures him all that Capt. Parry lacked for reaching the goal of his ambition.

POPULATIONAL PROGRESS.

Up to New Year's, 1873, the claims filed in Lincoln, the Nebraska capital, by homesteaders were 12,304; by preemptors 13,447; purchasers of railroad land along the line of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad were 2,325. Their farms amounted to 294,625 acres, bought on ten years' credit, six per cent. interest, and on contracts made since 1872, nothing of the principal is payable till the end of four years.

Couldn't Sign Away His Liberty.

A Missouri planter, having allowed his swine to range in the woods, at one time missed several of them. Suspicion at once rested upon a certain neighbor, and the planter resolved to watch the actions of his pork-loving neighbor. One day, while riding through the woods, the planter came upon the man in the act of lifting a fine yound porker to his saddle in order to take it home.

"Now," said the planter, "I have caught you at last."

"Yes, massa, you's ketched me sure dis time."

"Well, I shall have to send you to prison."

"Oh, no, massa, you ain't gwine to send me to prison: Just you think of my poor wife and children," and the poor man put in such an earnest plea for his wife and children that the planter's heart relented.

"Well," said the planter, "I'll tell you what I will do. You pay me for one-half the number of swine you have killed and sign a paper not to kill any more, and I will let you go."

"No," said the lover of his neighbor's pork, "no massa, I will pay for all I have stolen, but as for signing away my liberties, I can't do it."

—Duty is the first step to greatness—the helm that steers man safely over the billows of life. If we fail in our duty, we bid farewell to the land of promise—to the haven of hope; man's honorable occupation is gone.

—A line like this comes handy.

Directory.

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O. S. Presbyterian—Rev. D. J. Satterfield, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

United Presbyterian—Rev. J. C. Wilson, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. William Lynch, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Catholic—Rev. M. Gunkle, Priest. Services every 2d Sunday of each month at 10 A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

St. James Lodge A. Y. M., No. 457—S. B. Wilson, W. M., J. Morton Hall, Secretary. Meets 1st Thursday of each month.

Occidental Lodge, I.O. O.F., No. 720—A. G. White, N. G., J. N. McCreery, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.

Banking House—Thomas McCreery.

BRIDGEWATER.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. D. L. Dempsey Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Jas. M. Shields, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M.

Methodist Episcopal (Colored)—C. Asbury, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

A. M. E. Zion (Colored)—Rev. Lyons, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Enola Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 163—William Carter, W. C. T., Tillie Moorhead, W. S., meets every Friday evening in their hall above A. C. Hurst's Dry Good Store.

Beaver Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 366—Samuel McCabe, N. G., David Woodruff, Secretary, meets every tuesday evening.

Harrison Graham Encampment, I. O. O. F., No. 116—D. Shumaker, C. P., Wm. Morton, H. P., D. Woodruff, Scribe, meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows Hall.

ROCHESTER.

CHURCHES.

Episcopal—Services 1st and 3d Sundays at 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Georgetown—2d and 4th Sundays. Rev. Bollard, pastor.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. T. S. Hodgson, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M.—Sunday School at 2 P. M.

Methodist Episcopal, (German)—Rev. —— Miller, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Lutheran—Rev. H. Reck, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

First German Evang. Lutheran, St. Paul's Church—Rev. P. Borm, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 1 P M.

Catholic—Rev. Mr. Gunkle, Priest. Services every fourth Sunday of each month, at 10 A. M., and every Thursday at 8½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Amaranth Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 294—R Blanchard, W. C. T., Emil Smith, W. S. Meets every Wednesday even'g in Conway's Hall.

Rochester Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 329—J. R. Pendleton, W. M., John Conway, Sec'y. Meets every Friday before full moon.

Eureka Chapter R. A. M., No. 167, meets in Masonic Hall on first Wednesday after full moon. M. E. H. P., J. R. Pendleton; Secretary, John Conway.

FREEDOM.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. E. B. Webster, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10½ A. M., and alternate Sundays at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

M. E. German—Rev. Mr. Zerkel, Pastor. Services, alternate Sundays at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Wortman, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

German Lutheran—Rev. Mr. Born, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10 A. M., and alternate Sundays at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

NEW BRIGHTON.

CHURCHES.

Friends—Meeting at 11 A. M. every Sunday.

Catholic—Rev. J. C. Bigham, Priest. Services, 1st, 3d and 5th Sundays each month at 10½ A. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 2½ P. M.

Church of God—Rev. McKee, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Baptist—Rev. Dr. Winters, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

United Presbyterian—Rev. A. G. Wallace, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

O. S. Presbyterian—Rev. B. C. Critchlow, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Episcopal—Rev. Spaulding, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. Seats free, and all are cordially invited.

First Methodist Church—Rev. F. S. Crowther, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. J. R. Mills, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Beaver River Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 963.—Robert Hay, W. C. T., T. S. Wilson W. S.

New Brighton Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 301—E. B Alexander, W. C. T., Lydia E. Johnson, W. S. Meets every Thursday evening.

Robertson Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 450—Henry Lloyd, N. G., N. G. Taylor, Secretary. Meets every Monday evening.

Union Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 259—R. Coovert, Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month.

National Bank Beaver County—John Miner, President, Edward Hoops, Cashier, Broadway.

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Young Men's Library Association—Joseph Bentley, President; Hiram Platt, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.

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Methodist Episcopal—Rev. W. B, Grace, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p, m.

Methodist—Rev. J. F. Dyer, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 7 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Sunday-school at 2½, P. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Moorehead, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 ½ P. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 9½ o'clock at same place. T. Noble, Sup't.

United Presbyterian—Rev. J. I. Frazier, pastor. Services on Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, A M and 7½ P M. Sabbath-school at 2½ P M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Beaver Valley Lodge, A. Y. M., 478—Meets every second and fourth Monday of each month. T E Bateman, W M; J L B Dawson, S W; S M Hawkins, J W; Henry Hill, Treas; Ch. Molter, Sec.

Harmony Chapter, 206. Meets first Monday each month. E A Noble, H P.; W H Grim, K.; A Tomlinson, S. P. Marticoff Treas; H. O. Patterson, Sec.

Valley Echo Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 622—W. H. Hoon, N. G., James M. Nugent, Sec'y. Meets every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock.

Economy Savings Institute—Henry Hice, Pres't., John Reeves, Cashier.

W. C. No. 126, *P. O. S. of A.*—Meets every Monday evening in Washington Hall, Ramsey's Block, Main street. G Altsman, R S; A Anderson, President.

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CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. Huddleston Pastor. Services, 10½ o'clock, and evening, 6½ o'clock Sunday School every Sabbath at 2 P. M.

Lutheran & German—Rev. Mr. Borm, Pastor Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, and Sabbath School at 4 o'clock. *English*—Rev. Mr Jacobs, Pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock and Sabbath School at 9 o'clock.

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THE BEAVER RADICAL.

SMITH CURTIS, EDITOR.

BEAVER, PA.

Friday Morning, August 8th, 1873.

Republican District and County Ticket

Assembly.
S. J. CROSS, Beaver county.
JONATHAN ALLISON, Washington county.
A. L. CAMPBELL, Butler county.
DAVID McKEE, Butler county.

Prothonotary.
O. A. SMALL, Bridgewater.

Treasurer.
JAMES H. MANN, New Brighton.

Commissioner.
G. W. SHROADES, Moon tp

Jury Commissioner.
JOHN WILSON, Chippewa tp.

Poor House Director.
SAMUEL McMANAMY, Economy tp.

Auditor.
J. F. CULBERTSON, South Beaver tp.

Trustees of Academy.
E. S. IMBRIE, Beaver.
P. L. GRIM, New Galilee.

FALSE CHARGES.

General Thomas Ewing, in his speech at the new party convention at Columbus, Ohio, justified the movement on the ground that the Republican party is corrupt and the Democratic party powerless, thus implying that the Democratic party is pure and the Republican powerful. Such stuff may tickle the ears of the new party men, but it will add nothing to the reputation of the honorable speaker. If the Republican party is corrupt and the Democratic pure, then the vast majority of voters, we imagine, will prefer corruption to purity. There may be corrupt men in the Republican party, there are such in every party, but that the grand old party is corrupt is not true, and those who brand it such only succeed in damaging themselves instead of the party they hate. Where are the evidences of corruption? The Credit Mobilier Disclosures? Speaker Blaine, a Republican, instituted the investigations that led to the disclosure of the frauds. Republicans and Democrats were found to be implicated. Republican journals and conventions everywhere have condemned the frauds in the strongest terms. The "Back Salary Steal" is also condemned by the Republican party. It was not a party measure, never had been discussed before the people as such, and was passed by the aid of Democratic voters. Both parties, as represented in Congress, were responsible for the passage of the law. The President signed the bill because it was connected with the Appropriation bill that could not be put off, and to have vetoed the salary clause would have compelled him to veto also the Appropriation bill. But the bill itself is no certain indication that those who voted for did so from corrupt motives. The measure has a constitutional basis and the money voted away had been probably earned by those receiving it. Although the bill is unworthy of support and establishes a bad precedent, yet it is no indication of corruption, and if it were, the Republican party repudiates the bill and demands its repeal and declares itself not responsible. What other evidences of corruption are there aside from a few individual defalcations, that are liable to occur under any administration? Has not the Republican party been moved forward by an enlarged spirit of freedom? Has she not elevated the black race, befriended the laboring classes, and encouraged every effort to widen the sphere of usefulness for women? If she made mistakes it was because the work was difficult, and it was impossible to avoid them, but looking over the history of the party the wonder is that so few mistakes have been committed. The party has always been loyal, progressive and humanitarian, and those who compose the party are, in general, the wisest and the best men of the country. There is a close and vital relation between the character of the members of a party and the record which it makes, just as there is between a church and its membership. To call the Republican party corrupt is equivalent to saying that the majority of the party is corrupt, and can no longer be trusted. Gen. Ewing's standard of purity is no doubt convenient, for by it he can easily disparage the Republican party in his own estimation. But if the Democratic party is pure why has it become so powerless. Decay like that is unnatural. Why disband the party if pure? Corruption is the charge against the Republican party, and if it is to be overthrown, then logically it must be by an antagonist that is pure. The new party has a slow start and a poor show. The time has not yet come, and the men are not to be found in which and by whom a party can be created to succeed the Republican. The confusion of the opposition was never greater than now.

THE Rev. Luke Wiseman, of the Wesleyan Conference of England, in a recent address, made the following estimate of the adherents of the different religious faiths among the English-speaking peoples of the world:

Protestant Episcopalians	12,500,000
Presbyterians	11,500,000
Baptists	10,000,000
Congregationalists	7,500,000
Methodists	15,000,000
Roman Catholics	10,000,000

This would make a Protestant population of 57,000,000 to 10,000,000 of Roman Catholics.

If the above estimate is correct those journals were wrong that adopted the motion that Protestantism was in the decline; it seems to be active and rapidly spreading and extending its influences over the great body of the people. The growth of Protestant churches in this country has been such as to denote great vitality and favorable conditions. The Lutheran church has increased in number of church organizations since 1850 from 1230 to 3032, nearly trebled, and now has nearly a million of worshippers. The Episcopal church has increased almost as much, from 1459 organizations in 1850 to 2601 in 1870. The Baptist church, strongly Protestant, has augmented about in the same ratio. In 1850 having 9876 churches, and 1870 14474. The Methodists are not behind their brethern in rapid growth, and are the most numerous, having in 1870 25,278 churches. Other Protestant bodies have made equal progress, showing that the spirit of a free and pure faith is flourishing among the people, and is a conquering power in the land. Protestantism will not die until it has thoroughly conquered Romanism, its great antagonist. It has made gigantic strides in the last twenty years. A number of churches of the various Protestant denominations are springing up each day. Protestantism permeates our civilization, and penetrates deep into the hearts of the people. It may decay, but when it does it will be succeeded by something other and far better than decrepid Romanism.

THE Republican State Convention will meet at Harrisburg on next Wednesday, to put in nomination candidates for Supreme Judge and State Treasurer. There are several candidates for each of these offices, and the Convention will meet with some difficulty in selecting men that will satisfy every body and every section. We are willing to abide by the wisdom of the Convention and shall heartily support the nominations made. We hope that the Convention will adopt a platform in favor of a reduction of taxation, both National and State, as soon as it can be done without detriment, in favor of internal improvement, cheaper transportation and internal communication, condemning the "Back Pay Steal," denouncing corruption, and approving means necessary to the elevation of the workingmen and farmers.

ON Saturday an extensive fire broke out in Portland, Oregon, and consumed over 270 buildings, occupying twenty-two entire blocks, and portions of five more. The loss exceeds $1,158,668, and is greater comparatively than that of Chicago or Boston. The insurances are stated to be only $231,000. The burned district lies between Front street on the river, and Clay and Morrison streets and covering an extensive territory. Many offers to aid the sufferers have been received from other cities, and it is proposed to rebuild immediately with wider streets, so as to prevent the spread of fire in the future.

PHILADELPHIA has had the Speakership of the House of Representatives for the last two years, and will probably make a push for it again next winter. In regard to this the Pittsburgh *Commercial* says:

We learn that Messrs. Porter and Vogdes, if re-elected, will both be candidates for the Speakership, and each will try to rally the Philadelphia delegation on his side. If either should succeed (which is by no means improbable) in securing the home support, he will be formidable as a candidate, and both would be correspondingly formidable, as they may happen to rally the other Philadelphia members to their side.

THE telegraph informs us that Senator Morton has perfected his plan of operations for investigating and revising the mode of electing the President and Vice President of the United States, and will call a meeting of the Committee in New York on the first of October. The opinions of jurists and publicists will be received and considered, and the result will be a bill on the subject, to be submitted to Congress next winter.

THE Hon. Amasa Walker, of Massachusets, wants the National Government to take hold of the railroads and run them. "There must," he says, "be no half-way measures of relief to the industry and trade of the nation from the tremendous oppressions of railroad monopolies. The Government must interfere for the protection of the people."

ALL claims presented to the Southern Claims Commission, sitting at Washington, have now, it is said, been numbered and registered, and the number is found to be 22,295, and the aggregate amount is claimed to be something in excess of fifty-six millions of dollars. We think it will be a long while yet before that amount is paid.

THE entry of the Italians into Rome has been commemorated by a medal struck in gold, in silver, and in copper. The King receives the one in gold, Garabaldi in silver, and deputies, Senators and others in copper. It is said that not more than 1000 are to be distributed.

SENATOR RUTAN probably sailed on the 5th inst., and may be expected home about the 20th.

POLITICAL.

—The State *Journal* recommends Hon. William Hall, President Judge of the Sixteenth District, for Judge of the Supreme Court of this State.

—The Virginia Republican State Convention met at Lynchburg, on Wednesday. Col. R. W. Hughes was nominated as the candidate for Govenror.

—At a recent meeting of the Republican Association of Washington, D. C., Messrs. R. B. Kinney, E. H. Thomas and Paul Hersh were appointed delegates to the next State Convention.

—The books of the Treasury show that the number of members of the House of Representatives who had covered their share of the back pay into the Treasury up to June 19, 1873, was thirty-two. Of these twenty-five were Republicans and seven Democrats.

—In pursuance of the resolution of the Democratic County Committee of Northampton county, the chairman, James M. Porter, Esq., has announced the following appointments: Delegates to State Convention, A. W. Lerch and H. W. Scott, Esqs

—Grace Greenwood, the wittiest lady correspondent alive, asks a conundrum in the New York *Times*, to which Senator Carpenter would do well to give a little thought. It is this: "If it is hard for a Senator to be a good christian on $5,000 a year, what are a poor clerk's chances of salvation on $1,400."

—Hon. T. M. Mahon, President of the Republican County Convention lately held in Franklin county, has named Col. George B. Wiestling, W. F. Patton, and Col. Thomas J. Grimison, conferees to meet similar conferees from Cumberland county, to choose a Senatorial delegate to the next State Convention.

—At a meeting of conferees of the Representative district embracing Lycoming, Montour, Sullivan and Clinton counties, held in Williamsport on the 2d inst., L. Mahaffy of Lycoming and Thomas J. Ingham of Sullivan county, were chosen delegates to the Republican State Convention.

—The Democratic papers of the country, generally, are savage and furious over Groesbeck's letter, advising a surrender of the Democratic organization. They particularly growl over his declaration that the organization of the party is "spoiled." They see in it an acknowledgment that will be flung in their faces until they are forced to lament that ever such a marplot was born.

—Information received at Washington represents Vice President Wilson's health to be so poor that it is doubtful whether he will be able to preside over the Senate at its next session. Should he not, Senator Matt. Carpenter will assume that duty. The belief prevails that Mr. Wilson injured himself by excessive exertion during the campaign of last year.

—The Democracy of Northumberland county held their Convention at Sunbury on Monday and nominated the following ticket: Senator—A. H. Dill, of Union; Legislator—Dr. A. T. Dewitt, Snydertown; Register and Recorder—Lemual Shipman, Lower Augusta; Treasurer—John Hagg, Turoute; Commissioner—D. L. Reitz, Little Mahanoy; Jury Commissioner—D. M. Schwartz, Jordan; Auditor—Joseph Eisley, Sunbury.

—The Liberal Republican State Executive Committee met at Saratoga on the 31st ult. Fifteen members were present. The only action taken was to appoint a committee to act with General Cochran, Chairman, to determine upon the time and method, &c., of calling a State Convention, and report to the General Committee.

—The Meadeville *Republican* says: The Democratic County Committee met in the Arbitration Room, Wednesday at half-past one o'clock, quite a number of Liberals being present. The chairman called the meeting to order, and in an introducing speech advocated a union of the party with its allies, the Liberals. These sentiments were shared in by all present, and the following resolution was adopted: "That a committee of six, including the Chairman of the County Committee, be appointed to confer with the similar committee, appointed by the Liberal Republican Committe, to consider the best mode of co-operation in uniting all the elements of the opposition to the present National Administration in presenting a county ticket for the coming campaign."

—The chairman of the Republican County Committee says: Last fall the victory was carried only after the most obstinate conflict. We fought desertion on every hand. Our foes were banded against us by every art of intrigue and every combination of interest. *But we conquered them all!* Let the same lofty energy and indomitable spirit which secured our triumph then be manifested now. Let us stand by our principles and candidates hereafter chosen with manly independence and manly firmness. Any temptations of the enemy to induce us to betray our principles or our candidates should be met with just resentment. With such a spirit within us and such purposes before us our triumph will be inevitable; but any change of votes, any parleying with our adversaries will only weaken our chances of victory and increase those of our foes.

—The Pittsburgh *Commercial* says: Hon. C. P. Ramsdell, nominated on the Republican State ticket of Virginia as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, is a native and former resident of Pensylvania. He represented Venango county in the House of Representatives once or twice, and was Assistant Clerk of the Senate for several years. He is no carpet-bagger. When he went to Virginia he went to stay. He bought a farm there, years ago, and has been dilligently cultivating it ever since. We believe he has been several times chosen to represent in the Legislature the county in which he lives, and he certainly deserves the confidence his neighbors show in him. He is an honest, talented, conscientious and worthy man, and if elected, the people of Virginia will have in him an officer who will do honor to the State of his adoption.

—The Pittsburgh *Commercial* says: Free trade, under the manipulation of Ohio Departurists, dwindles into that familiar scheme of a tariff for revenue. No party dares to shoulder the plain issue of absolute free trade—the abolition of all tariffs and the collection of revenue by direct taxation. A tariff for revenue and not for protection is supposed to be the winning dodge; but as that involves only the question of arranging the details of a tariff, a new party can hardly find sufficient foothold there. The question whether pig iron shall pay $5 or $7 a ton is not a vital one; and it is not a very difficult task to decide whether manufactured iron shall pay 20 or 30 per cent. duty. These are qualities that can be arranged without the intervention of political parties. Will not some party start up and open the fight on the bold issue of free trade and direct taxation for revenue? That would be manly; whereas this Ohio resolution is a cowardly abandonment of the real issue.

—The Philadelphia Sunday *Times* says: Ovens, who was returned as the nominee of the Republican party for Representative of the Fourth Legislative District, has been ousted by the City Executive Committee, and his opponent, O'Neill, declared the regular nominee. This course has been considered necessary in order that there should not be the slightest chance for defeat and to insure a full vote for the general ticket. The leaders made offers of compromise, but they were rejected by Ovens, who declared he would run at all hazards. Then it was decided that he must be got rid of in some other way, and his nomination was contested. Last week the testimony being all in, in a short time a decision was arrived at, which was duly reported to the Executive Committee, in which it was stated that the allegations of fraud in the Seventh ward in behalf of Ovens had been sustained, and that O'Neill was entitled to the nomination. This state of affairs will greatly disappoint the Democrats, who hoped that nothing would be done in the matter, and that, with a fair candidate, there would be a chance of carrying the district. Ovens, it is said, has determined to run, notwithstanding the action of the Committee, but, as the machinery will all be in the interest of O'Neill, it is folly to suppose that the regular candidate will at all suffer by any independent movement.

—The Forest *Republican* says: The Democratic District Convention met at East Brady on the 2nd inst., and balloted 52 times without making a choice, each county's delegates voting for their own candidate every time. Finding that they were making no progress, the conferees voted to adjourn the conference to Fryburg, and to meet there on the 13th of August. It seems that the Clarion County Conferees are bound to stick, notwithstanding the fact that they have had the Assemblyman for four years, and now have the State Senator, while Forest has never had a district or State office since about 1865. To some people this grasping disposition of Clarion county might look a little hoggish, but we believe it is not intended by the Democratic politicians of Clarion to create that impression—they merely want the Assemblyman. Nevertheless, it is none of our funeral, and if the Democracy want to kick up a bobbery among themselves, they have our permission.

—The Republican County Convention of Delaware county met at Media on Friday last, and nominated the following ticket: Senate—Thomas V. Cooper, Media; Assembly—O. F. Bullard, Media; Register and Recorder—Jacob Berstler, Chester; County Treasurer—Albin Baldwin, Bethel; Commissioner—Elias Baker, Edgemont; Jury Commissioner—George Yarnell, Middletown; Auditor—Daniel James Thornberry; County Surveyor—Joseph Taylor, Chester.

After the Convention a meeting was held, wherein a series of resolutions were passed, expressive of confidence in President, Governor Hartranft, and the cardinal principles of the Republican party; eulogizing Hon. Washington Townsend for his manly resistance of the salry grab, and endorsing the action of the late County Convention in their advocacy of the Hon. Wm. Butler as a worthy candidate for the office of Supreme Judge. The vote on the Senatorial nomination was: Cooper, 60; Brooke, 54.

LOCAL ITEMS.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The Beaver Radical is the most extensively circulated Weekly Newspaper in Western Pennsylvania.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.
Going West—Mail, 7,46 a. m; Accommodation 6,10 p. m.
Going East—Accommodation, 9,19 a. m; Mail, 2,21 p. m; Express, 9,07 p. m.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.
Western mail leaves at 6.45 a.m.; arrives at 3 p.m.
Eastern mail leaves at 2 p. m.; arrives at 8 a. m.

The attention of the public is directed to the following new advertisements, which appear in THE RADICAL to-day;

Register's Notices	4s4t
Notice in Partition	5s3t
List of Appraisements	3½s3t
List of Causes	21c
Special Notice—State Normal School	C
Special Notice—John Kennedy	C
Cabinet Organ—Smith Curtis	

New Castle is to have a steam fire engine.

Two entire new two Horse Wagons, for sale at Speyerer & Son's. feb21-tf.

The Methodists are building a new church at Glasgow.

Ice Cold Sparkling Soda Water, flavored with Pure Fruit Syrups, always fresh from Hugo Andriessen's Marble Fountains.

Capt. Thomas Poe, of Georgetown, lost a very valuable cow recently.

Wanted.—John H. Ewing, of Shippingport Pa., is now buying WOOL, paying from 40 to 42 cents. He wants all he can get. jy18tf

John J. Wickham, Esq., of this place, has been admitted to practice in the United States Court.

Fancy Shoes of all kinds at Hertzog and Beam's.

We are compelled to omit the report of the County Superintendent this week, it will appear in our next issue.

Capt. Samuel Adams, formerly of this county, lectured at White Hall, in New Castle, on Saturday evening.

Hartzog & Beam, manufacturers and dealers in fancy Boots, Shoes and Gaiters. Orders from all parts of the county filled on short notice at reasonable prices.

Divine service in the Vanport M. E. Church, at 7 o'clock, P. M., next Sabbath evening, Rev. John F. Dravo. Welcome all.

Our streets were visited by an organ grinder on Tuesday, and the music ground out was not of a bad quality, either.

We have just received the *Republic* for August. It is a good number, published by the "The Republic Publishing Company Washington, D. C.

The Harrisburg daily evening *Mercury*, a two year old journal is out in a new and enlarged dress, but the price is still the same, one cent.

Restored.—The estray horse, advervised in THE RADICAL by Capt. Adam Poe, of Georgetown, has been restored to its owner. The advertising did it.

On Monday the weather was delightfully cool. There is no better place than Beaver county in which to pass the hot months.

There are about 60 guests at present at Frankfort Springs. The buildings are repaired and the place made attractive for invalids or pleasure seekers.

On Friday last, the colored citizens in different parts of the country, celebrated the Anniversary of Emancipation in the West Indies.

'Squire McKeage, of Smiths Ferry, has been appointed Oil Inspector of this county. He is familiar with the business and will make a good Inspector.

Camp meeting on Mill Creek, between Georgetown and Hookstown on the 20th inst. The grounds will probably be lit up with gas from the contiguous Wetherspoon oil well.

Pic-Nic.—There was a moonlight picnic at Vanport on Tuesday night last. The Beaver delegation report a good time. Prof. White's band furnished the music.

The Managers of the Beaver County Agricultural Society are requested to meet at the Sheriff's office in Beaver, on Saturday, August 9th, at 1 o'clock, P. M. By order of the President.
B. M. EWING, Sec'y.

There is no longer any doubt that the potato bug digs into the hill and continues its destruction to the potato there. We have not as yet heard of of any remedy against this operation.

Base Ball.—The Rough & Ready base ball club, of this place, play a match game with the Enterprise club, of Pittsburgh, to-day, (Thursday), at Union Park, Allegheny.

Dr. R. T. Taylor started on Tuesday to attend the National Teachers' Association Convention at Elmira, N. Y. We shall publish a communication from him next week.

There was a row at the Colored church, in Bridgewater, on sunday evening. Some white persons made a disturbance which led to the trouble. We understand that the guilty parties have fled.

Another Comet.—A fine comet was discovered at Marseilles on the night of the 27th ult., by Borrelly; right ascension, one hour and foruteen minutes; declination south, seven degrees and thirty-two minutes; motion, southeast.

John Bigger, of the *Conservative*, has bought out the interest of Williams, and hereafter will run the paper alone. We understand that Mr. Bigger intends to make the sheet a strong Democratic organ.

Pianos and Organs.—If you would save money in the purchase of either Piano or Organ call at J. M. Leighner & Co.'s., 131 Federal street, Allegheny City. Sole agents for the popular new Jubilee Organs. Pianos of every make. Call or write for Circular. We guarantee prices lower than any other house in the city. je20-1m.

Mr. Cornelius Todd, of Green township, had a violent attack of cholera morbus or cholera on Monday, and came very near dying. We are glad to know that he is recovering, however. Dr. Hamilton attended him.

If the laws on the subject of fishing are observed for a few years, the rivers and the streams of this State will abound with fish, and everybody can enjoy a day's fishing at any time with a hook and line.

Postal cards, according to a late decision of the P. O. Department, are not to be advertised, are not to be returned to the writer, and are not to be sent to the dead letter office. If undelivered 60 days after receipt, they are to be burned.

Master Louis Davidson's portrait, painted by Mrs. Charles Hurlburt, has been on exhibition in the window of J. M. McCreery & Co. The likeness is correct, the expression life-like, and the portrait as a work of art excellent.

The Singer Sewing Machine is the best in the market and if you want to buy a machine that never gets out of order, is durable and will do all kinds of work and give perfect satisfaction, then go to R. Straw & Co., No. 10 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and you can get just such a machine as you want. je20-6t

Fights.—There was a dog fight in front of the *Conservative* on Saturday that attracted quite a crowd. Some one parted the dogs, and thereupon a human fight began in words, which came near ending in blows. No blood was drawn either by the dogs or men.

We acknowledge the receipt of some fine specimens of prairie grass from the Indian Territory, sent by Alex Steen, a letter from whose pen we publish in another column. If any of our readers wish to examine said grass, they can do so by calling at our office.

J. H. Cunningham, Esq., is building a new house on second street. Mr. Cunningham is a single man, but probably is thinking of "coffee and muffins for two." We advise the young ladies to enquire into the matter at once and see if "dear Jim cannot be persuaded to wed."

Mr. Anderson Laird, who has just returned from a trip West, reports favorably of that great country. He is particularly delighted with Iowa. We shall regret to lose Mr. Laird as a citizen, but he seems to have the Western fever which may yet carry him and family off.

The Church Hill Tragedy.—The Mahoning *Register*, published at Youngstown, Ohio, says the outbreak which took place at Church Hill, on Sunday afternoon, July 27th, surpasses, in the horrible character of its details, anything that we have ever heard of before. The records of lynch and mob law, and of the brutal frenzies of the lower classes of Continental Europe, although they contain the record of many cruel things, are able to furnish nothing, which for cruel, and so far as can be judged from present indications, unprovoked brutality, can equal some of the details of this horrible and murderous riot. The immediate cause of the trouble was a quarrel which took place between one of the old miners named William Trotter, and an Italian whose name is known to the citizens about Church Hill, as John Church. How this quarrel commenced is not known, further than that Trotter was drunk and quarrelsome. The quarrel was probably augmented by several more of the miners, and Church, seeing that he was overpowered, ran for the house where the rest of the Italians were, and when he got to the door, cried to be let in. While the door was being opened, he turned and defended himself, and here it was that Trotter was stabbed. This is the hypothesis suggested by the facts known, and which are corroborated by several admissions of the miners. Church is now dead; murdered by a brutality that has no equal in all the annals of crime, but his murderers, in letting out the fact that Trotter was stabbed at the house, furnished strong circumstantial evidence to show that Church stabbed him in self defense. The wound which Trotter received was indeed a fearful one. The knife entered at one side of his neck, and went clear through, narrowly missing the jugular vein and carotid artery, and partially severing the spinal cord in its course. The wound was so severe that at first it was thought that he could not live longer than a few moments, but at this writting he is still alive, although the injury to the spinal cord has partially paralized him.

The rioters attempted to burn the Italians in the house, but afterwards concluded to open the door and kill them as they came out of the burning building. The details of the treatment the murdered man received are brutal in the extreme.

Upon visiting Church Hill on Tuesday evening, we found that the following persons had been arrested and sent to Warren, where their preliminary examination, upon a charge of murder, commenced on Wednesday; David D. Morris, Benj. R. Davis, John Morgan, John Neil, Wm Baxter, Hugh Trotter, Archibald Cowan, Wm. Barnell, John Watson, John Williams, Wm. Morrison, John Ward, Matthew Morrison, Thomas Morrison, Alex. Hodge. There are three or four more to be arrested; among them Wm. Parden, and the man who struck Church with the gun, and who has not yet been identified.

On Tuesday evening, word was brought to Church Hill that the body of a dead Italian was lying in the woods near the Giles Coal Co.'s bank. From the information given to the authorities, there, it seemed that the body was there on Monday, but gave no information of the fact, until it was discovered on Tuesday by a farmer's boy.

Late on Tuesday night the Coroner's jury brought in a verdict to the effect that the Italian came to his death by blows given by Wm. Parden, John Watson, Joen Neal, Alex. Hodge, Hugh Trotter, Wm. Baxter, and others, known and unknown to the jury.

Attempted Infanticide.—A girl by the name of Pettit gave birth, on Monday night of last week, to a healthy child, and hid it in the currant bushes, covering it with straw and litter that were found at hand. The little one lay there until the next day about noon, when its infant voice attracted the attention of some members of the family, which led to its discovery. It was still alive when found, and lived some five hours afterwards. The coroner was notified, and an inquest was held, but no marks of violence being discovered upon the child's body, the examining physicians were unable to determine the cause of its death.

The object, undoubtedly, of the girl was to get rid of the child at the risk of all consequences, and there is scarcely a question but that the neglect and exposure for so long a time—it lay in the currant bushes some fifteen to seventeen hours—caused its death. According to the verdict of the coroner's jury, the mother was allowed to go free.—*Waynesburg Republican, July 23d.*

As the purchase of a Sewing Machine is of may be an act for a life-time, care should be taken in selecting one that time and use have proven to be the best. Time tries all things. "Use only furnishes the final test." Opinions of the skillful may be of value, but time is needed to confirm them. While the Singer Sewing Machine Company has given the public the finest fruits of inventive genius, they have guarded it from a multitude of traps. Attachments have been added for various purposes, but it has kept free from all useless complications. Simplicity of parts, and adaptation to the widest range of work has been the constant aim.

Instead of boasting of a variety of useless stitches and movements, it claims to make but One Kind of Stitch, and that with the Fewest Movements Possible. Hence the Machine may run constantly for twenty years, or a life-time, and work just as well as when new.

R. STRAW & Co, No. 10 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. apr125-3m

Teachers taught how to teach at the Normal School. Term opens August 19th. Address with stamp J. A. Cooper, Edinboro, Pa.

Washington County Items.—Thursday last, while David Johnson, Melvin Johnson, and Samuel Keenan, of Independence township, were hauling rye, their wagon upset on a public road, violently throwing out all of them, mashing one of Mr. Keenan's fingers, breaking two of David Johnson's ribs, and severely cutting Melvin Johnson's right hip. David's escape from death was almost miraculous, as he was thrown so closely to a fence stake that his hat remained on the top of it. We learn they have instituted suit for damages against the Road Supervisors before Justice McCoy, Buffalo.

—Thursday of last week, while Mrs. Sarah Morrow, widow of Robert L. Morrow, was attending the funeral of a child in this place, the axle of the buggy in which she was riding broke, by which she was violently thrown out and dragged a considerable distance. Her face was badly cut and bruised, her shoulder and arms severely lacerated, and other parts of her person injured, beside which her clothing was terribly torn. Fortunately no bones were broken. She has since been confined to bed, but is gradually recovering.

—Major General Thomas F. Gallagher, commanding this division, will order an encampment and three days' drill of all the military companies in Fayette, Westmoreland, Washington and Greene sometime early in October, to be held near Latrobe. The State pays the expenses and every company is required to be present.

—David McOune, a farmer residing in Donegal township, about three miles from West Alexander, when about to dispose of his wool to a dealer on Monday of last weeek, discovered to his surprise that the whole clip, consisting of fifty fleeces, had been stolen. There is no clue to the thief, but a reward of one hundred dollars has been offered for his arrest. The wool was valued at one hundred and fifty dollars.

—Quite a number of the Masonic fraternity of this place and Monongahela City are making arrangements to visit Philadelphia to witness the ceremonies incident to the dedication of the new Masonic Temple, which is acknowledged to be the finest in the world. The chief ceremonies will take place on Friday, September 26th, to be preceded by a reception of the Knights Templar on the evening of the 25th. The procession of the Grand and subordinate lodges will be an an imposing one. On September 29th the Grand Chapter, will dedicate its portion of the building, and on the 30th the Knights Templar will take possession of theirs.

—Rev. Cross has accepted a call to become permanent pastor of the Wellsburg Presbyterian church.

—Rev. S. D. Day was instituted rector of Christ (Episcopal) church, Brownsville, on Sunday of last week.—*Washington Examiner, July* 30th.

Soldiers' Orphans' School.—The new additional buildings for the Philadelphia Soldiers' Orphan School under the care of Prof. W. G. Taylor are going forward rapidly, and will be ready for occupancy by the first of October, if not sooner. These buildings in addition to the large four story building completed last year, will make the accomodations for the school most ample. Some have thought that these new buildings were an extravagance, at the expense of the State and tax payers; but we find that they do not cost the State a single cent, as Prof. Taylor puts them up at his own private expense. The new building will consist of a new and additional school room 27 by 44, but with ceiling of 14 feet, well lighted and ventilated. This gives a front to the school room of 77 feet. The Chapel will be 27 by 44 feet with arched roof and ceiling 13 feet, and the Boys' Hall will be 24 by 41 feet. The old school building is being newly weather boarded, new corniced and newly painted. This will make the whole front of the buildings on Hanover street 114 feet, and the buildings fronting on Factory street are 135 feet. The Campus or play ground has been filled up and graded so as to make it more comfortable for play and military drill. With these additions we do not see what more could be wished in the way of accomodations for a school. These extensive and expensive repairs show Prof. Taylor's interest in this work and his determination to do the most possible for the education and training of the soldiers's orphans. May success attend his efforts.

Chinese in Oregon.—A Portland (Oregon) letter of the 9th of July, says: 'Within the last two weeks three vessels, have arrived in this harbor from Hong Kong, and each brought from 700 to 800 Chinese passengers. The present Chinese population of this State is estimated at 12,000, and of this number two-thirds are engaged in mining. The remainder are in cities and towns, engaged in keeping laundries and acting as house servants. There are at least 2,000 Chinese in Portland, but how they earn a livelihood is a matter which no "barbarian" can learn, as one-half of them, at least, seem to be steadily engaged in gambling night and day." The writer says that the introduction of leprosy and other diseases has greatly excited the populace, and a general slaughter of Celestials is not improbable at any moment. All that is wanted is a fair excuse.

Instruction given in "Methods of Study" and "Methods of Teaching," at the State Normal School, Edinboro. Pa.

Meeting of the Temperance Union.—The Beaver County Temperance Union met in the M. E. Church, of Rochester, on Tuesday of last week. Rev. J. I. Frazier, President of the Union, was present and presided; A. Y. Gallagher was appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting, as understood generally, was to consult as to the best way to put an end to the illegal selling of liquor in the county, but T. A. Shinn, Esq., chairman of the Board of Managers, introduced, at the very beginning of the session, a subject entirely foreign to the call, and which exploded like a bombshell in the convention. He made a report, recommending the appointment of an agent to travel over the county to create auxiliary societies or unions, with a view of influencing the political events of the county. A lively discussion sprung up on this. The wisest and most influential men of the Union were decidedly opposed to the movement, and by their strong appeals the subject was tabled; but it was brought up again in the afternoon in the absence of many and carried. A resolution was offered, recommending the appointment of vigilant committees in every community where liquor is sold, and calling upon such to send all information of illegal selling of liquor to a select committee of the Union, whose duty it shall be to prosecute the guilty parties. This resolution was passed, but no committee to prosecute was made, and the whole object of the meeting, therefore, was defeated. The Temperance Union should have appointed an efficient and responsible committee to investigate all cases of alleged liquor selling, and then, if the facts warranted, to prosecute the guilty parties. As a means of obtaining information this committee should have had power to appoint a sub-committee in each borough and township to aid in the work. But perhaps such sensible and straight-forward action is too much to expect of such an organization, run, as it seems to be, by a few feverish and impracticable fanatics.

The Union finally adjourned, having accomplished no good, but, as all think, doing much harm to the Temperance cause. Many of the friends of the Union left it in disgust, and probably the organization henceforth will be dead.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

Cash assets over sixty millions of dollars. Is the largest and wealthiest company in the world, and the oldest Life Insurance Company in America. Policy costs less in this Company from year to year, than in any other Company.

WHAT IS THE VALUE OF LIFE INSURANCE?

Let the reader make a practical and personal examination of the subject. Have you a family dependent on you for support? If so you have a duty to perform. If you are engaged in active business, consider what would probably happen if your plans were set aside and other persons were called in to close up your affairs. Your creditors clamorous, your labors suddenly ended; your property sacrificed to the highest bidder. There might be little left for your family. All this might be the result if death should overtake you next week, or next year, and you have no lease of life. You may be strong and healthy to-day, but are you sure that health, strength and life will be yours to-morrow? You ought to guard against this contingency. You insure your property, why not insure your life! Is it much more valuable? Suppose you have an insurance in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York equal to the amount of your indebtedness, your wife or your friends, at your death, then have the means in hand to pay all that you owe. The warehouse, the store, the goods and merchandise are free from all incumbrance. No sacrifices need be made. Your family have property which, by your forethought, they are enabled to preserve, and will furnish the means of support.

The longer Insurance is postponed, the greater will be the premium. Nor can it be obtained upon any terms by those not in good health. Hence the immediate attention to this matter,

A. B. CLARK,
Agent for Beaver county, Pa.
je13-4w

An Old Man Drowned.—Coroner West on Thursday evening of last week held an inquest at Sewickly borough, Allegheny county, on the body of an old man named Henry Melchor, a native of Germany, sixty years of age, who was drowed at that place Wednesday morning. It appears that the deceased had just got well of a recent spell of sickness, and had only left the hospital a few days ago. He went in bathing, when he was seized with cramps, and was drowned, his body not being recovered till the afternoon. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered. He had no living friends or relatives, and was buried at the expense of the county.

A Singular Freak of Lightning.—William Figley, of Independence township, had a horse killed by lightning on Monday evening of last week. The horse was in a stable which was covered with hay, with a beast on either side. The thunder bolt came down in someway and first struck the horse's shoulder, and then ran down his leg, killing him, as is supposed, instantly, but doing no other damage. The hay was not set on fire, nor was the barn in any way injured, and the other animals untouched, except perhaps one, whose ears seem disabled somewhat.

Rev. John H. Aughey, late of Beaver, Pa., was installed pastor of the Fairmount Presbyterian Church of this city, on Sabbath, July 27th, by a committee of the Presbytery of St. Louis, consisting of Revs. C. H. Foote, Thos. Marshall and Robt. Irwin, Rev. Marshall preached the sermon, text: "He that winneth souls is wise," Proverbs, 11-30. Rev. Foote proposed the constitutional questions and delivered the charge to the pastor. Rev. Irwin delivered the charge to the people. This congregation has doubled in size since the present pastor took charge, and the outlook is very hopeful.—*Missouri Daily Republican.*

List of Grand Jurors for September Term, 1873.

Samuel Bigger, Hanover tp; John A Mellin, New Sewickley tp; Joshua Dawson, Ohio tp; David Johnson, Fallston boro; William Baker, Jr., Big Beaver tp; William Fish, Pulaski tp; Joseph Karney, Beaver Falls boro; Andrew L Scott, Hopewell tp; J B Anderson, New Brighton boro; George Harris, Rochester boro; William Figley, Independence tp; Archabald Agnew, Hopewell tp; Allison Robinson, Hanover tp; William Mahaffey, Georgetown; James Parke, New Sewickley tp; J M Calhoun, New Galilee; James P Houston, Beaver Falls boro; James McGuire, Pulaski; Herman McPherson, Harmony tp; Jacob Stump, Harmony tp; William Freed, Big Beaver tp; John J Paul, Darlington boro; H H Morgan, Hanover tp; John Cain, Moon tp;

PETIT JURORS.

Matthew Kennedy, North Sewicklew tp; Prestly McKinzie, New Brighton boro; John Dillon, Big Beaver tp; Barnet Forner, Independence tp; John B Vance, Frankfort boro; John Glass, New Brighton boro; John Small, Brighton tp; Thomas J Davidson, Bridgewater boro; William Scott, Hanover tp; Alexander Morrow, Independence tp; Milo A Townsend, Beaver Falls boro; William Cramer, New Brighton boro; David Reed, Hanover tp; John Crump, Beaver boro; Sylvester Hunter, New Brighton boro; E H Breckenridge Rochester tp; John Morrow, Hopewell tp; George Stodard, Industry tp; Henry Hart, Economy tp; William Wilson, Raccoon tp; George Hinkle, Rochester tp; Henry Potter, Franklin tp; Thomas Campbell, Bridgewater boro; James M Barberi Bridgewater boro; R B Wilson, North Sewickley tp; Harvey Brown, Bridgewatert boro; S J Johnston, Borough tp; David Shafer, Economy tp; James Gasber, North Sewickley tp; Michael Morgan, Bridgewater boro; J P Martin, Darlington boro; William McClelland, Pulaski tp; James Moore, Beaver boro; J A Cline, Beaver Falls boro; M M Braden, Green tp; James Reader, New Sewickley tp; St Clair Gray, Beaver Falls boro.

Terrible Accident.—CUT UP BY A MOWING MACHINE.—It is seldom that it becomes our duty to record so terrible an accident as that which occurred Tuesday of last week in Jefferson township, a short distance this side of Rices Landing. George Murdock, a young man, son of Heisey Murdock, was running a mowing machine in the meadow of his grandfather, Mr. George Murdock, Sr., when the horses became frightened and started on the run, throwing the driver forward, who caught on the harness of one of the horses and held himself up until the harness gave way and let him fall before the cutter bar of the machine, cutting him in a frightful manner. Whether the machine passed over him we did not learn, but before he was extricated from it both his arms were cut, one of them nearly severed. His right arm at the wrist was cut nearly through both bones, severing all the leaders but the one that moves the thumb. The left arm, between the shoulder and elbow, was cut part way through the bone. Whether either the young man's life or limbs can be saved is yet a doubtful question.

We also learn that young Murdock cut a colt's legs off with the same machine the day before he received his injury.—*Waynesburg Republican of July* 30th.

Items From the Butler Eagle.—The race by the Butler Driving Association came off according to programme, last Saturday, for a purse of $300. The race was won by Dawson's "Honest Charlie," of Pittsburgh, in three straight heats; Mr. Kirker's "Young Toronto," of Butler, came in second; and Branagan's "Oilman" of New York, came in third. Time—2:51½, 2:50, 2:51½. Good order prevailed, and everything passed off harmoniously.

—The hearing in the Foreman-Snyder poisoning case, took place before Justice Keck last Saturday. District Attorney Reiber and R. P. Scott, Esq., for the Commonwealth, and Charles McCandless, Esq., for defense. The weather was hot and the room crowded. Foreman seemed very indifferent about the matter, and so was Mrs. Snyder, until the evidence became too pointed for her stoicism, when she broke into sobs and tears. Intimate and improper relations between Foreman and Mrs. Snyder were pretty clearly established; many letters between them were read for this purpose, and more were offered, but the justice thought he had heard sufficient evidence to warrant his committing the parties to await their trial in the Oyer and Terminer next October. Which he did. The physicians consider Mr. Snyder in a very critical condition. He is able to sit up but a moment at a time.

The Sharon *Times* says: The second annual exhibition of the Sharon and Mercer county Horticultural Society will be held at the Opera House on Friday and Saturday, September 5th and 6th. Those who attended the last exhibition of this association no doubt remember with pleasure the maghificent floral and vegetable display made. But we are gratified to be able to state that the exhibition this year will far eclipse that, both in extent and in the perfection of the appointments. This year the competition will be more extensive, and the prizes much larger, while the arrangements are being made on a far more elaborate scale. Those who visit this exhibition will have no occasion to complain of the time and money expended.

The majority of the Board of Commissioners appointed to select a site for a postoffice and other government buildings in Pittsburgh, decided on Saturday of last week, to select what is familiarly known as the Hitchcock property, bounded by Fifth avenue, Smithfield street and Diamond street. This property mainly belongs to L. P. Hitchcock, formerly of Washington, Pa. The location is a good one.

For a neat and substantial Boot, Shoe or Gaiter go the cheap store of John Kennedy & Co., Beaver Falls. They have the largest, best and cheapest stock in Beaver county, and can suit you if anybody can.

From the last report of W. N. Aiken, Superintendent of common schools of Lawrence county, we ascertain the following facts in regard to the schools of that county: Forty-one houses only have grounds of sufficient size, and but two suitably improved; one hundred and three without the necessary out-buildings; twenty-five schools have not uniformity of text books; eight entire failures in teaching the past year; seven new houses built; one hundred and fifty-three schools in operation thirty-seven of which are graded; in twenty-four schools the higher branches are taught; vocal music in nineteen of which eighteen are in New Castle; two hundred and thirty-one teachers employed thirty-two of which had no experience; twenty-nine examinations were held; two hundred and forty-six applicants were examined, seventy-five never taught and thirty-four rejected; two hundred and fifteen certificates issued, five professional.

Sure Cure.—The following is a recipe for curing young men of indulging too freely in "tangle-foot." It is customary when a person partakes more of this than his capacity is capable of admitting, to see him dozing away upon the bank of a public highway or in some secret spot under a cherry tree. The *modus operandi* of treating a person when displaying such a phenomenon is as follows: When he is sound asleep, make a mixture of rails, logs and stones, taking an equal quantity of logs and stones mixed with about thirty good and strong rails, and make a substantial "fold" over him, and not leave him out until the influence of "strychnine" has entirely deserted the patient; then let him run at large, and be sure he will promise not to get on a "beat" again. Try it! it works like a magic charm.

The Pittsburgh *Evening Telegraph* says: Most of our readers, perhaps, remember a laundry of the wholesale order at Belleville, N. J., where a Captain Harvey determined two years ago to solve the perplexing labor problem by performing his washing, starching and ironing by means of Mongolian labors. Twenty-four months of trial have discouraged the brave experimenter of New Jersey; his Chinese workers have been on several strikes, a number of them have violated their contracts more flagrantly by surreptitiously deserting the laundry altogether. Captain Harvey has now only one-half of his original invoice of Chinamen left, and is anxious to exchange them for workmen of other nationalities.

A Fiendish Act.—The Lancaster *Examiner* says: A most cruel and inhuman deed was perpetrated by some fiend in human shape, on the farm of Amos Good, in Providence township, on Friday last. Mr. Good is the possessor of three excellent horses, one a splendid driving animal, being recently purchased at a cost of $250. During Friday night the stable door was pried open by some miscreant, who deliberately cut the tails from the horses, close up to the bone, and after finishing his act of barbarity threw the several members upon a manure heap in front of the stable door, where they could not escape being seen by Mr. Good. Suspicion points to a certain farm laborer, who, Mr. Good has reason to believe, bears a malignant feeling toward him.

Clinton Air Tight.—We are informed that in Salem, Ohio, there are two families, one colored and the other white, so enamored of each other that each mutually determined to name its children from one of the other. It happened, as sometimes such things will, that the colored family got the start of the white and out numbered it as to children. The list of family names was exhausted and what should be done was the puzzling question. Now a happy thought flushed up in the mind of the mother. If she could not name the little innocent darkey after a member of the beloved family she would name it after the white folks' stove. The idea took and the babe was christened "Clinton Air Tight." If that negro lives he will be a buster.

Young girls from ten and fifteen are particularly injured by this sort of life, says a Long Branch letter. Rising at 10 in the morning, a breakfast at 10½ or 11, dawdling through the day talking and playing croquet until 5, then dressing for dinner at 6, then a drive, and after that the evening hop, is a programme for the day. The young girls are not satisfied with the attention of gentlemen or boys of their own age, but must have real grown-up beaux upon whom to exercise their fascinations. Little chits of ten or twelve walk around the halls on the arms of men old enough to be their fathers, and talk "grown-up talk" by the hour. And what is true of Long Branch applies with equal force to all the fashionable resorts.

An Improved Index.—There has been a gentleman in town with an improved classified index. The improvement consists in classifying names under both christian and sir-names, as John Smith, indexed under J. & S., making the list under each reference much smaller than when only one letter is used, as S of the above name. He asked 700 dollars for the county right, and we have not learned whether the Commissioners will introduce it or not, but those who have examined it say that it would save much time and labor, and faciliate the transactions of business in the county offices. The system is particularly adapted to county offices.

The Lawrence *Guardian* says: A daughter of Mr. Reuben Stevenson, of Slipperyrock township, had a very narrow escape from instant death by lightning one evening last week. The lightning struck the house, passed down a rafter, (raising it so as to throw it off the plate,) made a hole in the ceiling directly over where Miss Stevenson happened to be standing, burnt her hair to a crispy mass, passed down her body, tearing her clothing to shreds, and went through the floor at her feet. At last accounts she was likely to recover from the terrible shock. The other members of the family were considerably stunned, but escaped other injury. The house was protected by a lightning rod.

Military Camp.—The Reynolds Rifles intend going into camp this year on Monday, the 11th inst., at Camp Dougherty, the same ground occupied last year. It is expected that the Sharon Rifles, Capt. H. L. Stone, the North Liberty Guards, Capt. J. C. Weller, and the Lawrence Guards, Capt. James Hale, will join in the encampment. The camp will be under the command of Major General J. S. Winans. If the programme is carried out a military display may be expected here which this part of the country has not witnessed since the days of war.—*Press.*

The Second Ward school of New Castal open Monday, September 1st. The following teachers have been selected for the present term: Prof. M. Gantz, Principal. Room No. 9, Miss Etta M. Bell; No. 8, Miss Mary C. Devlin; No. 7, Miss Mary McMasters; No. 6, Miss Ella N. Law; No. 5, Miss Anna C. Graham; No. 2, Miss Anna C. Steen; No. 3, Miss Kate Bowman; No. 2, Miss Ella McBurney; No. 1, Miss Vena Montgomery, assistant, Miss Maggie McKee.

Unclaimed letters in the postoffice at Rochester, Pa., August 1st, 1873:

Mrs. Sapronia Allen, Alling & Bros, M. Aholtz, Miss Maggie Boyd, Charles Childs, Emma Cunningham, Ida E. Dillon, Annis M. Dutton, Bella Hamilton, P. Hoppaugh, Miss Mollie Hopkins, Henderson & Bleakly, Hattie B. Johnson, James Leonard, McDonald, Burrell & Co., Mrs. McGregorry, Miss Mollie Reynolds (3,) W. H. Richardson (4,) Charles Ryne, Emeline G. Taylor (2,) S. C. Whinny (2,) William Whitney, B. L. Wilson, Emma R. Young. T. M. TAYLOR, P. M.

On Wednesday of last week, as the Erie express was passing south, near Clinton they were delayed by several coal cars that had broken loose on one of the coal roads and run on the main track, tearing up the rails and ties for some thirty feet. The train was delayed some three or four hours, and the expressions made use of by many would not be proper to publish.

The New Castle *Journal* says: An unmarried woman, about thirty years of age, who resides in the First ward of this city, having come to grief by being disappointed in love, took a large dose of laudanum on Monday last in the hope of ending her wretched existence, but the timely intervention of a physician disconcerted the whole programme, and instead of being on the "evergreen shore" she is still living in New Castle.

Tea Cake.—Take one and a half cups white sugar, one and a quarter cups sweet milk, one-quarter cup of butter, two eggs, well beaten, one-half teaspoonful salt, flavor to taste; add two and a half cups flour, having it in one measure of Banner Baking Powder.

Each can of the Banner Baking Powder contains a small measure, to be used even full, according to printed directions. If you cannot obtain this really valuable article from your grocer, send twenty-five cents by mail, addressed to Banner Baking Powder, P. O. Lock Box. 317, Pittsburgh, Pa., and you will receive, postage paid, a quarter pound package, together with a list of fifty valuable recipes.

The Wear and Tear of Life.

The cares, anxieties and misfortunes of life have as much to do with shortening it as disease. They are in fact the source of many ailments and physical disabilities. Nervous weakness, dyspepsia, affections of the liver, disturbances of the bowels, headache, hypochondria and monomania are among these distressing fruits. It is, therefore of great importance that persons whose minds are oppressed with heavy responsibilities or harrassed by family troubles, or excited by speculation, or perplexed by a multiplicity of enterprises, or in any way over taxed or overworked, should keep their stamina by the daily use of a wholesome tonic. Thousands of persons thus circumstanced are enabled to bear up against the difficulties in which they are involved, and to retain their strength, health and mental clearness by the regular use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Diseases which are prone to attack the body when debilitated and broken down by over-much brain work, or exhausting physical labor, are kept at bay by the resistant power with which this incomparable tonic endows the nervous system and the vital organs. At this season, when the heat is evaporating the elements of strength from every pore, an invigorant is absolutely essential to the safety and comfort of the public, and is required even by the more robust if they desire to keep their athletic capabilities in status quo. Hence a course of Hostetter's Bitters is particularly useful at this period of the year as a defence against the invisible disease afloat in a sultry atmosphere. It is the most potent of all preventive medicines and for all complaints which affect the stomach, the liver and the bowels, and interfere with the perfect digestion and assimilation of food, it is the standard remedy.

MARRIED.

CHAPMAN—SEAMAN—By Rev. J. G. Gogley, July 3d, 1873, Lewis Chapman to Miss Annetta Seaman, both of Homewood, Pa.

SMITH—BRADY—By Rev. J. G. Gogley, July 31, 1873, Wm. P. Smith to Miss Sarah R. Brady, both of Homewood, Pa.

WILKINSON—SHOEMAKER—In Beaver Falls, on the 29th of July, by Rev. J. D. Moorhead, Mr. David Wilkinson of Beaver Falls, to Miss Mary Shoemaker of Beaver, Pa.

CAMPBELL—SAYRE—On the 30th of July, 1873, at the National Hotel, by Rev. Wm. Lynch, Mr. Simeon Campbell to Miss Savilla Sayre, both of Kelloggsville, Ohio.

HISTORY OF THE BEAVER VALLEY.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BEAVER VALLEY, August, 1873.

[Paper No. 20.]

THE MODERN NEW BRIGHTON.

The modern New Brighton, now passed beyond its boyhood and entering upon its more sedate and earnest manhood, has grown into a truly interesting town. But few towns of its size can boast more attractiveness for homes and more advantages for permanent business. It has a population of about 4,500 souls, mainly subsisting by their own labor, supplied to them in their own town. Its location, like that of every town in our valley, is a succession of hills and flats, alternating in a most picturesque manner, at once attracting and captivating the eye of the stranger. The most thickly settled portion of the town is that lying on the banks of the river, or the first flat of the town. Upon this flat the manufactories and shops are located, together with the dwellings of more than half the population. Running back from this, a part of the town is placed upon a succession of pretty hills and steppes, forming a most inviting retreat from the dust and smoke of the town, and forming a picture of unexcelled loveliness. This portion of the place is but meagrely settled as yet, and in consequence desirable houses are to be found cheap. Good views are afforded from the hillsides, some carrying the eye for miles, with intervening scenery that is but seldom equaled.

From parts of the town, most interesting views are had of patches of the Ohio river, glimmering in the sunlight as seen through openings in the woods or as thrown open to fuller view at the mouth of the valley. The view of the river, hills and valleys at the mouth of Beaver, presents a bewildering combination, and suggests to the mind of the beholder the query just how the river is to course its way downward. Like the view of Niagara's whirlpool, it seems to be hemmed in on either side by impenetrable hills and unyielding banks, that would for ever bar its progress to the sea.

Hill seems to link with hill, until all avenues to the outer world are closed, and escape is only to be made over the summits of the little mountains. The historic Sharon and its red front seem to lure us in the fancy of imagination to the almost forgotton past, with its heroisms and daring adventures. Running up from this and abruptly rising to the heights above us, are the frowning hills that Brady used to hunt the redskin on, and that now seem to have an overruling care for the inhabitants at their base. On every hand the prospect is a delightful one, and all the essential elements of natural beauty seem to be lavished on the hillsides and the valleys. But probably the most interesting view of all—because the most profitable and practical—is that of the scores of factories and mills that fall under the eye. From the foot of the falls of Beaver, extending away up to the busy portion of Beaver Falls, are seen the busy works, full of activity and life, giving good employment to hundreds of people and making glad the whole valley in its busy and active industry. The town itself is well arranged and laid off for a place of more than common attractions. It has at least two beautiful avenues, or rather one, and another which might have been so but for the railroad running its whole length. It is a level and straight street running the full length of the town, but of course debarred from becoming a place of beauty because of the presence of the cars and trains. But Bridge, Broadway, Main street, has all the advantage for a fine avenue, and the part of it called Main street is certainly as beautiful a spot as could be wished. The street is burdened with names, having no less than three, and may thereby be discouraged from putting on its prettiest. The occasion of the three names was the different dates of plotting the parts of the town, and laying it out. Main street is lined on either side with some very pretty maple trees, that give it a decidedly rural air, and relieve it of the close and suffocating appearance of the average town street.

THE RESIDENCES AND SURROUNDING ADORNMENTS.

Besides this natural beauty, every home seems to be adorned with shade trees and shrubbery, so that from an elevated view the houses look as if they had been dropped down among the trees and shrubs and found a home amid nature's ornamentations.

It cannot be said, however, that in every case nature has been thereby improved, but, on the contrary, were it for nature, what a blot? The morals of the town are in the combined custody of eight churches, representing the greater part of the society of the town, and giving a positive tone to the business transacted.

Three of the church buildings are very creditable structures and add very much to the architectural beauty of the place. The most costly and imposing is that of the Presbyterian society, constructed of stone and presenting a very fine appearance. This people deserve much credit for this work. Rev. B. Critchlow, the pastor, has been with this society over thirty years, has grown up among his parishioners and into their hearts and affections.

The Methodist Episcopal society have a very neat and commodious house, ranking next to that of the Presbyterian in point of architectural appearance, but second to none in the valley in its cheerfulness and comfort and acoustic qualities.

Their pastor, Rev. J. L. Deens, has no superior among us as a pulpit orator as well as a good and true man. The Methodist Church has also a fine building, similar to that of their Episcopal brothers, and contains a thriving and active society of christians. But, hid away behind its ivy is a quaint structure—one of the good oldentime sort, that carries the mind to a time when simplicity governed church building—occupied by our good Episcopal neighbors. This humble edifice is quite a point of interest in the summer time, when the ivy has put on its most beautiful appearance. But in addition to all these, we have a flock of our immersionist brethren of the good old Baptist faith, a prosperous society of the United Presbyterians, Church of God, and young, newly formed organization of our colored folks.

The present quiet of our town, its general good morals, is very largely due to the efforts of these societies in their constant endeavors to repress crime and bring under bar the immoralities rife among us.

In addition to these societies, as conservators of the public weal, mention should be made of the orders of Good Templars established, and nobly working for the suppression of the liquor traffic. Much good has been done and too much cannot be said for those who have so faithfully and thanklessly labored for the own and others good.

The public sentiment of New Brighton will, ere, a great while, force from our midst every appearance of evil in this line, and the sooner it is done, the sooner will a new era of prosperity dawn upon us. Drunken revels are not yet entirely driven out of our midst, but they have become a very rare occurrence.

New Brighton is more than usually favored with the number and character of its schools, being surpassed in some respects by none in the valley. The public school is well sustained, and a large and conveniently located school building meets all the wants of the people. As a general rule it has been very ably conducted, and in consequence good results have followed.

The town also boasts of the Kenwood Boarding School for boys, established by Rev. Joseph P. Taylor, as a private boarding school, in November 1855. It is now under the supervision of Prof. Charles Jacobus. The location of the school is certainly a delightful one. It is situated in a grove of oaks, on elevated grounds, being a plateau in the rear of the town, commanding a splendid view of the Beaver Valley in both directions, making it a place of singular beauty and healthfulness. Too much cannot be said in favor of Professor Jacobus, who is in every way qualified for his work, giving it his undivided attention, and the most untiring work and energy. The school ought to have the patronage of our valley.

A RECAPITULATION.

Taking into account the character of New Brighton's manufactories and business, the creditable morals of the place and means for intellectual advancement, it is easily seen why such commendable progress is taking place. Adding to these the tasty residences and general good character of the dwellings, there is presented every inducement to make this the home of a large and enterprising population.

Intimation has already been made of the residences and business houses, and a brief mention of these will suffice. The finest business houses in the valley are found here. There are some buildings that almost seem out of place out of a city, and yet the commerce of the town is calling for more. The finest block is that occupied in part by the Broadway Hall Company, being one of the neatest, most commodious and substantial structures in the country.

Another fine building just approaching completion presents a fine appearance, and adds much to the architectural beauty and finish of Broadway avenue. While as a class the dwelling houses are not costly, they are neat, beautiful and well calculated to give finish to the town. Here and there is seen an old, dilapidated house, whose sands of life are nearly run out, but on the whole New Brighton has just reasons to be proud of its dwellings, business houses, and more than all, of the general appearance of the town.

The necessarily brief and imperfect notes on this most interesting town cannot but fall short of giving a correct idea of what it is. The want of time has prevented a fuller and more complete description of its advantages and conveniences, which can only be known and appreciated when seen. But a great deal remains yet to be done, in order to make the town what it ought to be. It has certainly attained a sufficient age to be entitled to water-works, which would give it a much better standing in the eyes of the world. Gas-works will soon be put in operation, and these, with a ready and good supply of pure water, will very materially add to the conveniences of the town.

The old town pumps have seen their best days and should be retired. An earnest effort should be made on the part of the citizens to induce capital among us, to erect a few more good factories, sufficient to give employment to at least 2,000 or 3,000 people. What we have are good, and would be a credit to any place, but are entirely inadequate to the wants of the town and its advancement in real substantiality. With a view to this, a little more liberality among us would certainly inure to the benefit of all. Real estate is held as in the grip of a vice, unless extravagant prices are offered for it. The true policy would seem to be to give a little of it away, that the value of the rest may be thereby enhanced. Liberal inducements would no doubt bring among us those who would give us good factories and business houses. If this cannot be done, at least let the prices of real estate rule a little lower. It would seem that $3,000 per acre ought to be a good price for lands on the outskirts of the town, and some can be bought for that, but property-holders seem intent on reaching the top-most round of figures for land, that if properly handled might be of great benefit to all concerned, but are now lying dead and worthless to the town. New Brighton needs a great deal more of liberality on the part of her citizens, and more public spirit. The town, lying as it does amidst some of the finest advantages of our favored country, ought to become a great success, and notwithstanding its draw-backs, an encouraging, if not a brilliant success awaits it, and it is safe to say that the historian of twenty years hence will find a prosperous city, inhabited by a happy and thrifty people, nestled between the hill and on the banks of the Beaver.

BEAVER.

Sights We Would Like to See.

The sight of a statue put up by public subscription, and proving not to be an eyesore to the public.

The sight of a wholesome, honest Union of workmen for putting down the hireling agitators who live by causing strikes.

The sight of a whole column of theatrical advertisements without a single puff in it.

The sight of a bran-new silk umbrella which was taken by mistake (of course) for a very old alpaca one we found in exchange for it.

The sight of a pew-door in a convenient position, opened for us gratis when we desire to listen to a fashionable preacher.

The sight of the menu of an English public dinner, where French intelligence is shown in both the sequence and selection of the dishes.

The sight of some of the half-sovereigns, not to mention the five-pound notes, which, on various sham pretexts we have been constrained to lend to out-at-elbow acquaintances.

The sight of a few rays of continuous bright sunshine, enough to reinstate our faith in the actual existence of a working Solar System.

The "finest site in Europe" ornamented with a building to supplant the dome and pepper-boxes, and which should be truly worthy of the situation.

The sight of a photograph of Ourself, which, in our own private opinion, really does us any justice.

The sight of an improved specimen of omnibus, which you can actually sit in without fear of being suffocated, and which will positively carry you as fast as your own legs.

The sight of an advertisement seeking for us as the next of kin of a rich somebody or other, whom we have never heard of, who has left us all his property.

The sight of our own butcher's bill, with steaks and legs of mutton charged at the same price as when we began housekeeping.

The sight of a new patent machine for washing shirts without knocking the buttons off.

And, finally, a "sight of money" paid by some good fairy of the future to free us all from the income tax.—*London Punch.*

Got Him at Last.

A revengeful traveler on a certain railroad in this State packed a carpet-bag full of loaded revolvers, and handed it to the gentlemanly baggage-smasher, who had ruined three or four trunks for him already. The smasher flung the bag up against the wall savagely, and then threw it on the floor and stamped on it, and jumped up and down on it as usual. At about the fourth jump firing began along the whole line. Forty-six revolvers went off in rapid succession, distributing bullets around the car with disgusting carelessness of the legs of the smasher, who was shot in six places before he could get out of the car. He rode upon the platform during the whole of that trip; and when he did enter he encased his legs in stove-pipes, and ran an iron clad snow plow in front of him to push baggage out with. He smashes, perhaps, fewer carpet-bags than he once did in the blissful past—much fewer; and he is filled with gloom. The only boon he craves is that he may be present when the carpet-bag owner calls with his check. He says there will be a conflict which will make the Franco German war appear perfectly ridiculous.

—Shoddy young ladies affect European society, hoping to be able to turn their charms to a Count.

—Always be guarded in your conduct, if you would not be guarded by "guardians of the law."

WING & SON,

"THE AMERICAN PIANO,"

—UNSURPASSED—

First premiums wherever exhibited—Prices low for the quality. Large prices allowed for Second-hand Instruments in Exchange.

From Mr. Edward Hoffman, the celebrated Pianist.

I conscientiously believe that your Piano is in every respect a *most magnificent Instrument.*

From the Independent.

The American Piano has deservedly become a popular Instrument.

Responsible Agents wanted for unoccupied territory.

ADDRESS WING & SON, 417 Broome St., N. Y. [ja31-6m

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'

SAPOLIO

SAPOLIO

for Cleaning your house will save the labor of one cleaner. Give it a trial.

SAPOLIO

for windowe is better than whiting or water. No removing curtains and carpets.

SAPOLIO

cleans paints and wood, in fact the entire house, better than soap. No slopping. Saves labor. You can't afford to do without it.

SAPOLIO

for scouring knives is better and cleaner than Bath Brick. Will not scratch.

SAPOLIO

a ibetter than soap and sand for polishing Tinware. Brghtens without scratchng.

SAPOLIO

Polishes brass and copper utensils better than Acid or Oil and Rotten Stone.

SAPOLIO

for washing dishes and glassware is invaluable Cheaper than soap.

SAPOLIO

removes stains from marble mantles, tables and statuary, from hard-finished walls, and from China and Porcelain.

SAPOLIO

removes stains and grease from carpets and other woolen fabrics.

There is no one article known that will do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Sapolio. Try it.

Hand Sapolio

a new and wonderfully effective Toilet Soap, having no equal in this country or abroad.

Hand Sapolio

as an article for the Bath, "reaches the foundation of all dirt," opens the pores and gives a healthy action and brilliant tint to the skin.

Hand Sapolio

cleanses and beautifies the skin, instantly removing any stain or blemish from both hands and face.

Hand Sapolio

is without a rival in the world for curing or preventing roughness and chapping of either hands or face.

Hand Sapolio

removes Tar, Pitch, Iron or Ink Stains, and Grease; for workers in Machine Shops, Mines, &c., is invaluable. For making the skin white and soft; and giving to it a bloom of beauty it is unsurpassed by any Cosmetic known.

Hand Sapolio

costs 10 to 15 cents per cake, and everybody should have it. You will like it.

DON'T FAIL TO TRY THESE GOODS

Buy it of your merchant if he has it or will procure it for you. If not then write for our pamphlet, "All About Sapolio," and it will be mailed free.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
20 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.
my31-eow-1y.

STEVENSON & WITTISH'S LAND OFFICE,

198, Penn st., (near St. Clair Hotel) Pittsburgh, Pa., and Beaver Falls, Pa.

Exclusive Agents for Allegheny, Beaver and Lawrence counties of the lands of the A. T. & Santa Fe R. R.; (can give tickets at reduced rates to go and see these lands;) also lands of Union Pacific and Iron Mt. & Ark. Railroads. Have over 60 farms for sale. Call at either office and examine our register. We offer for sale the following properties, etc.

A pleasantly located farm, situate in North Sewickly township, Beaver County, for sale. Contains 119 acres, lies on Harmony, New Castle and Beighton roads, 90 acres improved, balance in timber, consisting of Oak, Locust, Chestnut, &c.; can all be worked by machinery, soil is very productive, excellent for grain or pasture; land lies undulating, good springs all over the faim; underlaid with coal, limestone and ore; good sand and building stone; fences are rail and board, in good condition; good orchard of apple, peach and other varieties of choice fruit; grapes, shrubbery, &c. Improvements consist of a two-etory frame house of six rooms, good cellar and kitchen, smoke house, corn crib, new barn 50x40 feet, stone spring house, close to schools, churches, saw mill, stores, 5 miles rom Brighton, 3½ from Beaver Falls. 1¼ miles from the line of the proposed Baltimore and Chicago Railroad. Price $11,900.

NO. 70.

A GOOD DAIRY, STOCK OR GRAIN FARM

In Big Beaver township, Beaver county, Pa., containing about 140 acres—of which 120 acres are cleared, 35 acres first bottom land; 20 acres in oak timber; balance of cleared land, gently rolling; all under fence, on the P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad; building on a good township road one-half mile from Homewood station; soil is first class and all can be worked by machinery. Improvements, one newly weather-boarded log house of 5 rooms, two stories high, veranda and frame kitchen, with pleasant surroundings, one new two-story frame house of 4 rooms, portico in front; a good cellar; spring of water and well close to house; one new bank barn, with stone foundation, 40x80, with plenty of stabling for horses and cows; corn crib, smoke house, and all usual outbuildings; a first-rate orchard of various kinds of fruit trees in good bearing condition, and a young orchard. This place is in a very pleasant part of the county, with every surrounding object to make it agreeable and attractive, and is a first-class farm in a good neighborhood, close to schools, churches, post-office and station—will subdivide this tract if desired by the purchaser, for sale. Price, $80 per acre, in payments. George E. McCready, owner.

NO. 73.

A SPLENDID GARDEN OR DAIRY FARM,

containing about 107 acres of which 83 acres are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, mostly post and rail, and in splendid order; ten springs on the place, two orchards containing 225 apple and 100 peach trees, bearing and in good condition; about 27 acres of the best quality of timber; a good frame barn 50x36 feet, with stabling underneath; a new frame stable 16x30; a new corn crib, a good frame house of four rooms and cellar, a good milk house, an excellent enclosed garden patch; plenty of small fruit such as cherries, plums, quinces, grapes, &c. Near to a new school house, 1¼ miles from Industry on the C. & P. Railroad, good roads to station. The soil is good and the farm is well adapted to dairy or stock purposes, and is considered one of the best. Price 80 per acre, in payments. Benjamin Todd, Owner.

may16-1y

WANTED.

We will give men and women
BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY
from $4 to $8 per day; can be pursued in your own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employmeat or having leisure time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars free.

Address J. LATHAM & CO.,
292 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
mar7-6t

SPEYERER & SONS

ARE RECEIVING A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS FROM THE EAST, BOUGHT AT LOWEST CASH PRICES, CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, QUEENSWARE, HOLLOW WARE, LOPE AND OAKUM, FARMERS' TOOLS, AND FIRST NATIONAL WHITE LEAD, FAHNESTOCK'S PAINTS,

(DRY AND IN OIL),

And a LARGE STOCK of OIL.

ALSO 100 BARRELS CANTON CITY FLOUR.
" FALCON "
15 HOGSHEADS OF N. O. SUGAR.
100 BARRELS OF N. O. MOLASSES.
50 KEGS OF WHEELING NAILS.
150 KEGS OF WHEELING IRON.
10 TONS TONS OF WHEELING IRON.

SPEYERER & SONS,
AT
ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

A. S. HARVEY,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, QUEENSWARE, WINDOW GLASS, HARDWARE, TABLE CUTLERY,

WOOD & WILLOW WARE, AND NOTIONS,

CORNER BRIDGE AND MARKET STREETS,

de3870-1y—se15—my3 BRIDGEWATER, PA.

FALLSTON FOUNDRY

AND

REPAIR SHOP!

JOHN THORNILEY, PROPRIETOR.

STOVES,

GREAT REPUBLIC,

THE BEST

COOKING STOVE IN USE,

WITH THE

EXTENSION TOP.

STANDS UNRIVALLED.

1,000 NAMES ATTEST ITS MERITS.

THORNILEY'S

NEW ADJUSTIBLE GRATE

Throws our more heat with less fuel and less dust than any other.

ENGINES AND CASTINGS

OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.

REASONABLE RATES TO ALL.

aug16-1y JOHN THORNILEY.

G. L. EBERHART. W. L. BEDISON

A WORD WITH YOU!

If You Want
To Buy Property,
To Sell Property,
Your House Insured,
Your Goods Insured,
Your Life Insured,
To Insure Against Accidents
To Lease Your House,
To Hire a House,
To Buy a Farm,
To Sell a Farm,
Any Legal Writing Done,

Do not fail to call at the office of

EBERHART & BEDISON,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS AND
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 223 BROADWAY, NEW BRIGHTON,
sept27-1y Beaver County, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Sarah Tornby and Elizabeth Laney, of Economy township, Beaver county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement to

REUBEN HENDRICKSON, Adm'r.
je13-6t.

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

M. & J. LAWRENCE, Physicians & Surgeons, office that formerly occupied by U. S. Revenue Assessor, Third street, Beaver, Pa. ap11-1y

THOMAS DONEHOO, M. D. Office lower door in John Border's building, Beaver, Pa. ap25tf

MILLER, J. W. Physician and Surgeon, office that formerly occupied by Drs. McKinny and Lawrence. Residence. Dr. McNutt's house.

DUNLAP, J. F., Attorney at Law. Office in the Court-house, Beaver, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. my3'72-1y

DURVIS J. H., dealer in Fancy Dry Goods, Choice Groceries, and Notions. (Specialty—Tea and Sugar.) Flour, Feed, and Wooden-ware, corner of Third and Buffalo streets, Beaver, Pa. nov10'71

ALLISON THOS., dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, cor Third and Elk sts. jy29'70

CLARK J. B., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street. jy29'70

SNITGER S. & CO., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street.

BEACOM Mrs. E. H., dealer in Millinery Goods and Trimmings, cor 3d st. and Diamond. jy29

ANDRIESSEN HUGO, dealer in Drugs and Medicines, 3d st. See advertisement. jy29'70

MOORE J., dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Third street. jy29'70

TALLON ROBERT, manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jy29'70

MERTZ H., manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jy29'70

WALTER F., Baker and Confectioner, north-east corner of the Diamond. jy29'70

ANSHUTZ O. R., dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Third street. jy29'70

KUHN E. P., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Office on Third street. jy29'90

H. HICE. FRANK WILSON. H. R. MOORE.
HICE, WILSON & MOORE, Attorneys at Law, Office: Rear of the Court-house.

BRIDGEWATER.

J. UBALTO'S Shady Side Photograph Gallery, Second Floor, Dunlap's corner, opposite the toll bridge. apr11-1y

MOLTER, J. C., Market street, Bridgewater, dealer in COAL from Bank at McKinley's Run. feb21'73-1y

HURST A. C., dealer in Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings, Bridge street. jy29'70

STILES & CO., dealers in Groceries, Provisions and Quensware, Bridge street. jy29'70

MULHEIM B., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths and Variety Goods, Bridge street. jy29'70

ROCHESTER.

DONCASTER HOUSE, opposite Railroad Station, D. Wolf, Proprietor. *Pro Bono Publico.* [nov15-1y

SMITH, JOHN F., (New Store,) dealer in Groceries, Flour, Feed, Nails, Varieties and Notions, best qualities and lowest prices. New Brighton and Washington streets, Rochester. aug2,72-1y

SPEYERER & SONS, wholesale and retail dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain, Boat Stores, Iron, Nails. Water st. oct7'70

ROSE W. A., M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. sept23'70

OATMAN & CO., (successors to Oatman, Parsons & Kinzer) dealers in all kinds of rough and dressed lumber. se16'70

SCHROPP CHAS., manufacturer of and dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware. Roofing, spouting, &c., attended to. N. York st. se16'70

JOHNSON W. W., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Trunks and Variety Goods, near RR depot. se16'70

STEFFLER & CLARK, proprietors of Johnson House. Good accommodations and good stables. Near RR depot. se16'70

STREIT GEORGE, manufacturer and dealer in Booots, Shoes, Slippers, &c., Water st. [se16

DAVID AUGHINBAUGH, manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron ware; dealer in Stoves, Tin Roofing made to order. Water st. se8'70

NEW BRIGHTON.

BON TON RESTAURANT and EATING SALOON.—Meals at all hours, table supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Prices low. William Stricklahd, corner of Falls and Broadway. sept20-1y.

CARKEY G. F., general dealer in Groceries, Feed, Queensware, Glass, &c. Rags, Iron and Brass taken at highest prices. Railroad st. oct21

SIEMEN GEO. F., manufacturer of Cakes and Confectionaries. Particular attention paid to parties and wedding orders. oct7'70

GILLILAND A. D. & Co., dealers in Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods and Groceries, Broadway sept23'70

BEAVER FALLS.

TANNEY BROS., House and Sign Painting, Graining and Glazing in all their branches. Also Fresco Painting in Oil, Dietemper and Water Colors. Orders executed on short notice, in the best manner and on reasonable terms. Main St., Beaver Falls, Pa. [nov29-1y.

STEVENSON & WITTISH, Land office, No. 198 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Beaver Falls Pa. sept23'70

KING Mrs. E., Milliner and dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware, &c. Corner Main and Baker st. sept23'70.

DUNKEL W. W., manufacturer of and dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. Corner Race and Main st's. sept23'70

CLARK Mrs. R. B., dealer in Millinery, Fancy Goods and Notions. Main st. se30'70

FREEDOM.

LOCKHART, DR. J. R. se30'70

COOPER T. L., dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, &c. se30'70

VANPORT.

T. WAGGONER, dealer in general Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, &c. Highest prices paid for country produce. Railroad street, Vanport. apr11.

ARIZONA DIAMONDS

SET IN

SOLID 14 KARAT GOLD,

(WARRANTED.)

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

Of Every Description.

NO. 38 FIFTH AVENUE.

G. MASHY,

PEARL SALOON,

17 SIXTH STREE, TSBURGH

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS!

White Lead,
Red Lead,
Litharge,
Potters' Lead,
Putty,
Colors.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH PA.

Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS
Pure White Lead.....91 parts
" Linseed Oil.....9 "
100

$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

HOUSE AND FARM.

Thorough-bred Stock.

The idea is prevalent among a certain class of farmers that it will not pay to purchase thorough-bred stock, for the reason that the value of such stock being far above that of common animals, there is no adequate profit in the investment. There are two serious mistakes made in taking this view. The one is that the cost of thorough-bred stock is excessive, and that an immense profit is made by the breeders selling animals at exorbitant prices; the other is that it does not pay to improve common stock by crossing pure-bred stock upon them, and that unless there is large capital available, with fine stables and costly attendance, the condition of these animals so deteriorates that they no longer possess any superiority over any other stock. Now, while year by year the value of the choicest specimens of the favorite breeds, either of horses, cattle, sheep, or swine, gradually increases, on the other hand, fair average animals, in which the blood of the choicest is intermingled, are gradually decreasing in price. The great demand for the best of everything now existing, and the competition of a largely-increased number of breeders desiring to purchase the best, and to cause their increasing price, but the very same increased number of breeders who have stock to dispose of tends to operate in the contrary direction with the average class of stock. It is now possible to purchase full-blood stock of good strains for very reasonable prices—not more than twice or thrice those asked for good native stock. We constantly see reports of sales of bulls and cows of Jersey, Ayshire, Devon, or short-horned breeds at from $100 to $500. These prices are certainly within the means of a vast majority of farmers. If not, now is the time, when co-operation and combination is the fashion, to make this business one of those to be brought under the influence of joint effort. As to the second mistake made it is only necessary to point out the money value of the product of thorough-bred stock to show that the investment is a profitable one. In addition it might be shown that the profit is not confined to the thorough-bred alone, but that the first cross partakes so much of the better qualities of its high-bred parent that the advantage is immense, even at so early a period of improvement. Dairy stock of half-blood Jersey or Ayrsire will produce double the amount that an average native dairy will, or can. In a dairy of twenty-five cows, one pure-bred bull, at a cost of $500, will produce twenty-five heifer calves every two years. The value of these calves is doubled from the moment of their birth on account of their parentage. When weaned the owner would rarely accept $20 each for them. The $500 then returns twenty-five per cent. each year in this way alone. But if these calves are raised until they come into profit, their product as cows will doubtless be double that of their dams on the whole. Then, twenty-five cows each year producing a clear profit of $50 each, instead of $25, as heretofore, (a low estimate,) a difference of $625 yearly is shownto the credit of the investment. In beef stock a larger margin than this even can be shown, for not only is a greater amount of flesh produced for the same quantity of feed consumed, but the market price of a grade steer is higher for the whole weight of the animal than that of a native. Generally the benefit accruing is equal to a return of the value of a pure-bred bull in the third year, and every year afterward, on the beef sold, in addition to the increased value of the heifers as breeding stock. The same is true of sheep, hogs, and poultry, and were our young stock thus improved each year to come, as far as might be possible, undoubtedly the census of 1880 would show the value of our live stock to be double at least that of the stock enumerated in the previous one of 1870.

If you wish to add to the wealth of your town never buy anything abroad that can be purchased at home.

Large and Small Farms.

The census shows that the average size of farms in the United States was reduced 23 per cent. from 1860 to 1870, yet in Illinois and Indiana they increased in size from 195 to 302 in 1870—or 108 per cent. The proper management of these great estates requires that they should do nearly all the work by machinery, employing as few men and horses as possible. The small farmer, near by, produces his crop at a greater proportional cost, fails to compete, and sooner or later sells out to his rich neighbor. This gives rise to what is there very properly denominated "land monopoly," and in the farmer's granges this has already created two parties or factions—one composed of those owning a thousand acres and over, the other of average sized farmers. They are divided in interest, and the small farmer has the sympathy of the community, inasmuch as he directly aids business all about him, by employing help, patronizing stores, and in effect exchanging products for goods. The larger producers occasionally hold their products for a rise, make corners in wheat, corn, etc., and control the market as far as their foreign customers will permit them. The more democratic, poorer but more numerous elements, are already suggesting inquiries in their respective organizations, as to the effect of immense farms on the markets, and whether the Western tendency to land monopoly is beneficial to the general agricultural interest. The investigation will doubtless show that one monopoly is not materially different from another in its effect upon the masses of the people, and the business and political interests of the country; and the natural result will be a weeding of the granges. In the East, owing not alone to our thickly settled population, but to our varied industries, to manufactories, workshops, and countless individual enterprises, the general tendency is toward small farms—such as can be used conveniently and profitably to supply existing home markets, so far as the law of supply and demand will permit them; and their position is better, more useful, more permanently prosperous, all round, than if each and all of them had the control of thousands of acres. The large land owners of Great Britain produced a system of tenantry which has entailed misery and poverty for generations. The small farms of New England and the Middle States have given incentive to growth and enterprise, and social and political happiness, never before equaled in the history of any land. —*Berks and Schuylkill Journal.*

The Wool Trade.

A correspondent inquires whether he had better sell his wool now or wait for an advance. Our reply is that we do not assume to give advice in any specific instances, but we endeavor to present general principles which should actuate business men, and leave each to apply them in particular cases modified as circumstances require. Some two months ago we reviewed the condition and prospects of the wool trade, and have since then seen no cause to change the conclusion then reached, except, perhaps, as regards the long staple and higher grades of wool.

The indications are that our domestic clip is larger than last year, and it comes upon a market already pretty well supplied with the coarser and lower grades of wool and woolen fabrics, so that the demand for this class of wool is not likely to be large enough to exhaust the supply, especialy as California and Texas are furnishing an increased quantity, and there is considerable foreign wool of this quality arriving and to arrive. The indications are that there will be no improvement in prices which will pay for the shrinkage and cost of carrying; indeed, we should not be surprised if this class of wool should sell at lower prices later in the season than now.

As regards fine strong wool with a long staple, however, the case is different. There appears to be no surplus of the fabrics made from this wool upon the market at present, and the demand for the fine domestic goods increases every year, as manufacturers improve in their abilities to turn out qualities which sell in successful competition with foreign fabrics. The cost of making foreign goods has materially increased in New England, France, and Germany since the Franco-Prussian war, with the increased cost of coal and labor in these countries, and this gives our home mills an advantage which they have never possessed before, and encourages them to improve the quality of their goods, and to use better raw material. The chances are that for the better grades of wool there will be a steady demand during the whole season. There has, however, been an increase in the production of this class of wool during the last few years, and it is not improbable that the supply will be found adequate to the wants of manufacturers. The Eastern dealers evidently think that this is the fact, for they assert that the prices current in the West are higher than the circumstances warrant. However this may be, we do not think that there is any probability of a scarcity which will cause a sufficient advance on mixed lots of wool, such as the average clip of a farmer, that would justify us in advising him to take the risk of the market and the cost of shrinkage and carrying. The mills have been buying wool freely, and when they are filled up there will probably be a dull in the market, which will make holders wish they had realized earlier in the season.

The old rule is a good one that whenever the farmer can realize a fair remuneration upon the cost of production, it is time for him to sell. If he cannot obtain above cost price and is able to hold, he may be sure that the market will eventually turn in his favor, but it sometimes takes a year or two to bring this about, and there is considerable risk assumed meanwhile.—*Cincinnati Price Currant.*

Changing Pasture.

A correspondent of the Weekly *World* asks farmers to give their experience as to the advantages of changing cows from one pasture to another during the grazing season; that is, is it better for the pasture to be in one field or in two or three, so that there may be periodical changes into fresh feed. This matter deserves the attention of graziers, and some with extended experience have emphatic opinions relative to the matter, that it is far better that there be no change, care being taken not to over stock the pastures, and to provide soiling material (sowed corn, rye or oats) with which to supplement the grazing in case of drouth or the falling off of grass supply from any cause. On the other hand, others deem change essential, care being taken that it be at regular intervals and at such intervals as not to allow too rank a growth in the fresh pasture, thereby deranging the appetite and stomachs of the animals. Others think that all the change needed—and the wisest one to make—is from the pasture in which the cows have foraged during the day to another at night after milking.

How to Destroy the Caterpillar.

The season for that dreadful pest, the orchard caterpillar, being at hand, and many farmers knowing of no cheap and easy metnod of their destruction, I offer the following plan, that I have used on a couple of orchards of several hundred trees, at comparatively no cost, and very light labor:

Take a common water bucket full of water, make it very strong with common lye and soft soap, that nearly every farmer has; then add a lump of unslacked lime about as large as a hen's egg, and your preparation is complete. apply with a rag tied on a stick, or a pole long enough to reach all the webs in the tree. Swap the nest well and your work is completed; it is instant death to every caterpillar that is wet with the mixture. One bucket of the mixture will destroy from one to three hundred nests, owing to the size and age.

THE *Vermont Farmer* says a man in Sheffield by the name of Hinman Frost has three cows that walk across a mud hole on a peeled spruce log that lies over four feet above the mud.

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Please address either of the undersigned.

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Mrs. U. S. Grant uses in her family the Bradbury and says: "I am perfectly delighted with it." Theodore Tilton says: "I have had the beautiful Piano so long that now to ask me how I like it is like asking me how I like one of my children. In fact if you were to ask the children I'm afraid they would say they liked it almost as well as they like me. It speaks every day the year round and never looses its voice. I wish its owner could do half so well."

LETTER FROM BISHOP SIMPSON.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1868.

T. G. SMITH & Co.—*Gents*—Having used one of your Bradbury Pianos, it has given great satisfaction to my family and to many visitors who have heard its sweet tones at my house. It is a very superior instrument, both in finish and power. I heartily wish you success as successor to the late Wm. B. Bradbury, in continuing the manufacture of his justly celebrated Pianos. Yours truly,

M. SIMPSON.

Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, Washington D. C., Decides the Bradbury to be the National Piano of the country.

Vice Admiral D. D. Porter, Washington D. C., "The Bradbury is exquisitely and beautifully proportioned. We are delighted with ours."

Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C., calls the Bradbury the Piano for the Interior.

P. M. General Cresswell and Mrs. Cresswell.—"All our friends admire the delightful tones o the Bradbury, used at our receptions."

Robert Bonner, New York Ledger—"At any time will drop the lines of 'Dexter,' to listen to the tones of the Bradbury."

Grand Central Hotel, New York—"In preference to all others, we selected the Bradbury Pianos for our parlors. Our guests pronounce them splendid."

St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.—"Have always used the Bradbury Pianos in our parlors, and take pleasure in recommending them."

Hon. John Simpson, M. P., Canada, says: "The Bradbury can't be excelled. The best in the Dominion."

M. Simpson, Bishop M. E. Church, Philadelphia. "We know of no better Piano than the Bradbury."

E. S. Janes, Bishop M. E. Church, N. Y.—"We know of no better Piano than the Bradbury."

Rev. Dr. John McClinton, Drew Theological Seminary—"My family and friends say the Bradbury is unequalled."

T. S. Arthur, Philadelphia—"We have used for years, and can recommend the Bradbury Piano."

Philip Phillips, New York, says, "I have sung with and used the Bradbury Piano in my family for years."

W. G. Fischer, Professor of Music, Girard College, Philadelphia. "I use as my family Piano, the Bradbury, and can with confidence recommend them."

Rev. Daniel Curry, Editor Christian Advocate: "I purchased a Bradbury Piano, and it is a splendid instrument in every respect."

Theodore Tilton, Editor Independent: "If you were to ask my children, I am afraid they would say they liked our Bradbury almost as well as they like me."

Dr. Daniel Wise, Editor Sunday School Advocate. "I use the Bradbury Piano, and think, like his music it cannot be excelled."

Rev. Dr. Ferris, New York. "My Bradbury has stood longer in tune, and sounds better than any Piano in my District."

Rev. Dr. Fields, Editor of the Evangelist, "I have used a Bradbury for years in my family, and think there is none superior."

Sands Street Church Brooklyn, St. Luke's M. E. Church, and a host of other churches use the Bradbury Piano in their Lecture and School Rooms, also the Conservatories and prominent Hotels in the United States.

John Caughey, Beaver Pa., purchased from me three years ago a No. 6 Bradbury, and says: "There is no better, or sweeter toned, or more desirable Piano, according to my judgment and experience, than my Piano. It has given entire satisfaction, and grows better as it becomes older."

Wm. McCoy, of Beaver, Pa., in the spring of 1871, bought from me a No. 8 Bradbury, which has proven to be a superior instrument in every respect.

Miss Mary McGaffick also owns and uses a Bradbury.

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Picnic.—There was a picnic of the M. E. Church of Georgetown on Thursday of last week, on the grounds prepared for the Camp Meeting in the valley of Mill Creek, between Hookstown and Georgetown. The children had a fine time and lots of fun, and the only thing to mar the day was a shower in the afternoon that cut short the sport.

A large black dog belonging, we understand, to Dr. Sanders, was caught on the cow-catcher of the Accommodation train on Tuesday evening as it was coming in to Beaver. Understanding his danger, seemingly, he succeeded in clinging to his position until turning round, and gathering up he made a jump that landed him beyond the engine.

On Saturday the State commenced the payment of the interest on the State debt at the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia, the financial agency of the Commonwealth. The payment includes the interest on the registered and coupon 5 per cents. and all the several series of 6 per cent. bonds of 1867.

J. R. Reed & Co., 68 5th Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., have on hand a splendid assortment of American, Swiss, and English watches. Their stock of jewelry, diamonds, silver, and silver plated ware is very large and fine, and cannot be excelled in the city. It will pay any one just to call and examine their great variety of fancy goods in elegant designs and of superior workmanship. This firm repairs watches in the best manner and promptly. If any of our readers wish to purchase any jewelry we advise them to go to J. R. Reed & Co. and tell them that he or she saw their advertisement in THE BEAVER RADICAL and was induced thereby to call, and our word for it you will get a good bargain. Try it

The Washington *Reporter* says of the Republican Assembly nominations for Beaver, Washington and Butler: "While we should have been glad to see two candidates conceded to Washington county, we cheerfully acquiesce in the action of the Conference, and feel safe in promising, on behalf of the Republicans of the county, a hearty support to all the gentlemen named."

The Pennsylvania State Teacher's Association will hold its 20th annual session in the Opera House in Pittsburgh, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 12th, 13th and 14th of August 1873. The published programme of the exercises includes a good variety, and promises a rich treat to the friends of education.

The Butler *Citizen* says: The house of Mr. Henry Dickey, in the northwest part of town, was struck by lightning during the frequent storms of Monday last, the fluid entering near a chimney, passing down and through the house, doing some injury thereto but to none of the persons within.

New Advertisements.

BEAVER COUNTY ss:

SEAL In the Orphans' Court of Beaver County. In the matter of the petition for partition of the real estate of Smith McDaniel, late of North Sewickly township, in said county, deceased.

And now to wit: July 23, 1873. Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Smith McDaniel, deceased, viz: Eliza, intermarried with Archibald Smith; Charlotte, intermarried with Daniel Malasky Smith McDaniel, all residing in North Sewickly township, Beaver county, Pa. Margaret, intermarried with A. Y. McBride, residing in Sandoval, Marion county, Illinois; John McDaniel, residing in Newport, Kentucky. Also grand children, to wit: Children of Lidia McDaniel, dec'd., who was intermarried with Matthew Ramsey, namely, Samuel S., John M., David M., Nancy E., intermarried with Timothy Dee, Mary intermarried with Liberty Munn, James, William, Lida A. and Randolph Ramsey, (said Samuel Ramsey residing in —— State of ——) and the remaing eight children in Beaver and Alleghany counties: the five last named being minors, and having for their guardian *ad litim* John Goddard. Also children of Nancy McDaniel, deceased, who was intermarried with Jacob Piersol, now deceased; Jacob Piersol, Jr., residing in Beaver county, Pa., Agnes Piersol, residing with Mrs. A. Y. McBride, at Sandoval, Marion county, Ills., Rachel M. Piersol and Stella Piersol, residing in West Virginia, the last three named being minors, and having for their guardian *ad litim* John Goddard, aforesaid, and all others interested to appear and show cause, if any they have, why an inquest to make partition of the real estate of said decedent, should not be awarded at an Orphan's Court, to be held at Beaver, in and for said county of Beaver, on the first Monday of September, next, 1873.

A true copy of rule. Attest:

JOHN C. HART, Clerk.

CHAMBERLIN WHITE, Sheriff.

aug8 3t.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been examined and passed by the Register of Beaver county and will be presented to the Judges of the Orphans' Court on Wednesday, September 3d, A. D. 1873, for confirmation and allowance:

Final account of Jackson Swearingen, guardian of Rachel E. and Nancy Reed, minor children of Samuel Reed, deceased.

Final account of Chas. F. Kaercher, administrator of Catharine F. Kaercher, deceased.

Final account of Jane Jackman, executrix of the estate of John Jackman, deceased.

Final account of John C. Reed, guardian of the estate of Louisa McElhaney, minor child of Geo. McCoy.

Final (real and personal) account of John Mengel, executor of George Mohr, deceased.

Final account of Martha McGeorge, administratrix of the estate of James McGeorge, deceased.

The accounts of J. P. Martin, guardian of Ella and Zorilda Eakin, minor children of William Eakin, deceased.

Final account of J. C. Wilson, administrator *cum testamento annexo* of the estate of William B. Alexander, deceased.

Final account of J. Webster Wilson, executor of Eliza O. Barker, deceased.

Final account of Marmaduke Wilson, administrator of the estate of David McCready, deceased.

Final account of Elizabeth and Jas. B. Ferguson, ex'rs of David Ferguson, deceased.

Final account of J. P. Martin, administrator *cum testamento annexo* of George Dilworth, deceased.

D. SINGLETON,
Deputy Register.

aug8 4t

LIST OF CAUSES

FOR TRIAL AT SEPTEMBER TERM, A. D. 1873.

Jemuel Woodruff et al vs Thos F Robinson et ux
M H Jones vs John Grebing, Sheriff Beaver Co.
T W Anderson vs Henrici & Lenz Trustees.
W W Dunkle vs John Graeving Sr et al.
Miller Dobson & Trax vs Kooken & Brobeck.
George Graham vs John Carny, et al.
Magdalena Stahl vs James Porter.
Mary Murray's executors vs Joseph Sharp.
Same vs James M Imbrie.
John W. Cooke et al vs John Allshouse.
Same vs Magdalena Shreg.
John J Mitchell vs James H Gillis.
Clark Ursellon vs Joseph Morgan.
J Witter & Bro vs George Poe.
John McCowin vs A J Cooke.
David Musser vs S M Gordon.
A Whisler surviving partner &c vs G L Beesley.
Miller & Trax vs Thomas J Chandler et al.
G S Fulmer & Co vs Timothy McCarty et ux.
Charles Grim vs Perry Brown.
S H Andrews et ux for use vs Auburn Coal Co.

aug8 4t JOHN CAUGHEY, Pr'th'y.

READ BY EVERYBODY, THE BEAVER RADICAL

New Advertisements.

LIST OF APPRAISEMENTS.

The following appraisements under the act of Assembly of the 14th of April, 1857, of property allowed to be retained by the widow or children of a decedent to the value of $300, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, and confirmed *Nisi*, viz:

Personal property to the amount of $297 retained by widow of E. P. Kuhn, deceased. M L. Kuhn and J. H. Cunningham, adm'rs.

Personal property to the amount of $300 retained by widow of Cornelius Shane, deceased. James B. Shane, adm'r

Personal property to the amount of $300 retained by widow of A. W. Ewing, deceased. Mary Ewing, administratrix.

Personal property to the amount of $250 72 retained by widow of J. D. Vaughn, deceased. Andrew McChesney, Ex'r.

Personal property to the amount of $300 retained by widow of Myers Powell, deceased. Jacob Casler, adm'r.

Personal property to the amount of $189 06 retained by widow of William Thompson, deceased. Milton Lawrence, adm'r.

Notice is hereby given to heirs, legatees, distributees and all others interested to appear at the next term of said Court, not later than the third day, it being the 3 day of September 1873, to show cause, if any they have, against the final confirmation of the above appraisements.

aug8-3t JOHN C. HART, Clerk O. C.

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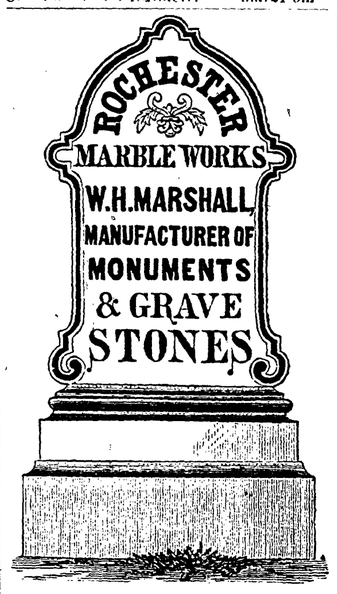

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GRIND STONES AND FIXTURES.

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mar14-6m W. H. MARSHALL, Rochester

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GOOD AGENTS WANTED FOR EVERYBODY'S OWN PHYSICIAN,

by C. W. GLEASON, M. D. Sells rapidly. One agent sold 100 in one week. Apply at once to H. N. McKINNEY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE.—A large body of Timber and Iron Ore Lands in Middle Pennsylvania; estimated to cut 60,000,000 feet of sound white oak, white and yellow pine and hemlock. On and near floating streams, with steam saw mill, boom, &c., on the Susquehanna. Apply to P. W. SHEAFER, Pottsville, Pa.

ADORN YOUR HOMES with the new Chromo, "Awake" and "Asleep." Sells like wildfire. The pair sent for 50 cents. A large discount to agents. Address W. F. CARPENTER, Foxboro, Mass.

$40 Per Week in Cash to agents. Everything furnished and expenses paid. A. COULTER & CO., Charlotte, Mich.

MONEY Easily make with Stencil & Key Check Outfits. Catalogues and full particulars free. S. M. SPENCER, 117 Hanover, Street, Boston.

$5 TO $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex young or old, make money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Maria Christina Speyerer, dec'd.

Letters of administration on the estate of Maria Christina Speyerer, dec'd., late of the borough of Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement to

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ESTATE OF ANDREW COLE, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Andrew Cole, dec'd., late of South Beaver township, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

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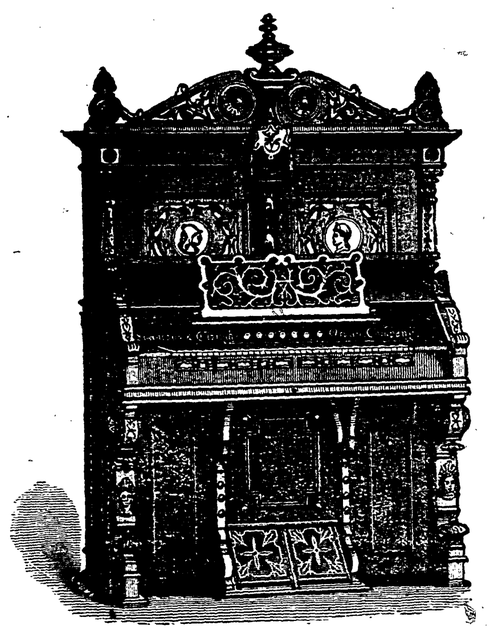

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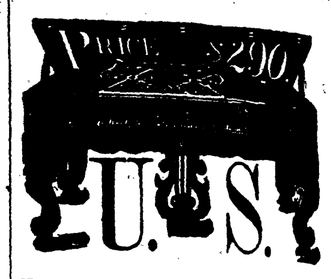

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